The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 295. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Dateof Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec.				
12th "	Persia	8000	....	
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915.				
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Tosan Maru	T. Terada.	8785	20th. Nov.	11th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	13th. Dec.	24th. Dec.
Colombo Maru	O. Nakamoto.	4709	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Tenshima Maru	K. Cembes	6712	17th. Dec.	28th. Dec.
HakushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

48, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured.

180—A9

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S S Flaminian	3,500	23rd Dec

This steamer is a B Class steamer but carries both surgeon and stewardess. The fare to Liverpool is 473 single and 726 return Marseilles 451 single and 682 return.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool ...	605	957	452	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LHASA, 2,134, 11th December, *Direct.
DUMRA, 1,695 Mon. 14th Dec. 11a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.
KASARA, 1,195 Thurs. 17th Dec.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,806 tons, on or about 12th December, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. Sa "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 17th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

11th December, 1914.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun		Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney		London	San Francisco
Hankow		Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin		Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong		Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu		Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe		New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. 180—C6

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,868	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S . "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	527
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	931
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-p Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Sir Jacob E. Sasson, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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GOOD DESIGN
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD WORKMANSHIP

make a valuable combination in any article worth giving as a Christmas or New Year Gift. We offer HIGH QUALITY at a low price rather than QUANTITY at lower price.

YULE-TIDE GIFTS

FINE JEWELLERY,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS,
FANCIES IN SILVER,
KNICK-KNACKS,
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
POCKET CAMERAS,
PIANOS AND MUSIC.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Mirai); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. 180—

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semioh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

KASHMIR—Required a few PAYING GUESTS in Srinagar for winter months. Gulmarg in early spring. Apply to Box No. 1062 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4608

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by well educated Italian in any capacity. Sound knowledge of export and import, and general office routine, willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to "M. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

FURNITURE ON HIRE.—Up-to-date and smartly designed furniture for four bedrooms, dining and drawing room, including crockery.. Rs. 100 per mensem. Even one or two rooms furnished at reduced rates. Apply to Box No. 1058 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

WANTED—Large number of ANGLO-INDIAN and EDUCATED CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN for a mofusil business. Unique opportunity—Employment with future prospects guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4641

WANTED one GRADUATE in Science, one in Mathematics and one in History (experienced men preferred). Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay expected to.—
THE MANAGER,
I. P. Mission High School,
Ahmedabad. 4639

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a nobleman. Apply to "LAND MANAGER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED for the B. N. Ry. Higher Elementary European School, Khargpur, from 18th January 1915 an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach one of the Junior Classes. Must hold a trained teacher's certificate. Salary Rs. 100/- per mensem and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of certificates to "THE MANAGER, European Schools, B. N. Ry., Khargpur." 4656

WANTED TEACHERS FOR G. I. P. RAILWAY SCHOOLS:—
From 1st April, 1915.—HEAD MASTER for Middle School at Bina, must be a European and a graduate of an English University with experience in India and possess a Teacher's certificate as required by the Govt. Educational Code. Maximum salary Rs. 300 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters.
From January, 1915.—Trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS, also trained ASSISTANT MISTRESS who have passed a high school or equivalent examination for the Middle School at Jhansi. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 with free quarters
4 Trained ASSISTANT MISTRESSES for primary and Middle Schools at Bombay, Bhusawal and Igatpuri. Maximum salary Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 with free quarters.
Apply with copies of certificates, full particulars of qualifications and religious denomination and references as to character to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 3092.

WANTED.

WANTED well-bred, marked FOX TERRIER DOG. Must be about year old. Apply "TUCKER," Chamber No. 6, High Court, Bombay. 4694.

WANTED COAL BROKER having good connections. Apply to Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4685

WANTED for up-country GUJARATI CLERKS for accounts and general work. Knowledge of English necessary. Apply to Box No. 1082, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4698.

WANTED RAJPUT, MAHOMEDAN or MAHRATTA candidates for posts of Fouzdars in a Native State in Kathiawar. Those having experience of police work and knowledge of English need only apply to Box No. 1079 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4679

WANTED for a Mill in the Mofussil a COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER. Only experts in heavy sizing and proper setting of looms need apply stating their terms, qualifications and other particulars to "TEXTILE." Advt.. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4682

WANTED immediately thoroughly competent PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH KNOWING CLERKS and ACCOUNTANT also SHORTHAND TYPIST and MINES FOREMAN. Security for honest and faithful services indispensable. PESTONJI S. HORMUSJI, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 4688

WANTED.—Three first class ELECTRICAL WIRING MISTRIES for up-country. Only capable and responsible men need apply.
NELSON THOMAS & Co.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers,
4681 Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK on Rs. 35 per mensem. Applicant must have passed one of the following examinations:—The School Final Examination, the European High School Examination the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.. The appointment is an officiating one and may be terminated at any time. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to THE MASTER of the MINT, Bombay.
A. L. C. McCORMICK.
Major, R. E.,
4687. Mint Master.

WANTED in the ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT of a large public office TWO TEMPORARY ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANTS on Rs. 175 and Rs. 100 respectively.
For the post of Rs. 175 applicants must be fully trained draughtsmen with at least 10 years' actual experience in the preparation of architectural drawings.
Applicants for either appointment must be capable of preparing finished drawings from rough sketches, working and contract drawings, half inch and full size details. They must also possess a thorough knowledge of Building Construction, Architectural History and Design.
No travelling allowance will be paid to the successful candidates for joining their appointments.
Applications in candidates own handwriting, giving full particulars of past experience together with copies only of 3 recent testimonials should be sent to Box No. 1083. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," not later than 31st December, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

PIANIST or STRING BAND available for Dances,, Concerts, etc. Apply CONDUCTOR c/o Gladman & Co. Music Sellers, Princess Street, Bombay. 4659

FOR SALE.—A private brand new rubber-tyred VICTORIA, built to order. Price Rs. 750. Apply to—
S. N. HATE, L.C.E. B.Sc.,
72, Medows Street,
4690 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE a BAY WALER MARE (aged) well-bred, steady and fast, free from all vices and believed absolutely sound. Price Rs. 350 only, or reasonable offer. Can be seen at any time by arrangement with
THE MANAGER,
WELLINGTON MEWS,
Bombay.
4668.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT accommodation for respectable childless young couple. Bungalow, finest position Cumballa Hill, special facilities. Apply Post Box 233. 4676

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON the 3rd and 5th December, 1914, there appeared in our advertising columns a notice over the signature of MR. MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, containing certain statements regarding MERWANJI RUSTOMJI MODY and his son SORAB MERWANJI. Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji R. Mody and his son, have drawn our attention to the same and complain that some of the statements contained in the said notice are false and defamatory. We sincerely regret that the said notice should have been inserted in this paper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of BAI MANI widow of MANECKLAL LALUBHAI MARFATIA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.
HIRALAL alias BABU MOTILAL residing at Ravivar Peth, Poona, and PURSHOTUMDAS alias CHOONILAL MOTILAL, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort of Bombay, both Hindu Inhabitants the universal legatees named in the said will. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of December 1914.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
4693 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LOSS OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixfour per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, as detailed below, originally STANDING in the name of R. D. SETHNA, Esq., and now STANDING in the name of ABDULLA JUSUB by whom they have not been endorsed have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three months from the 10th day of December, 1914. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Improvement Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three months will be considered waived and of no effect.
Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.
(Sd.) ABDULLA JUSUB,
Proprietor of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned,
C. M. CORREA,
Secretary and Chief Accountant.
Bombay Improvement Trust.
Particulars of Debentures mentioned above:
Year of Loan, 1902.
Value Rs. 5,000 each.
Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.
4683

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1914, for the construction of quarters for a Preventive Officer and an Inspector on Sivri Fort Hill. Value of work about Rs. 19,672. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. The amount of earnest money for Rs. 300 (three hundred only), to accompany each tender, should be paid in cash or in Government Promissory Notes.
A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th December 1914.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, till SATURDAY, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914. 4699

OUR SAVIOUR'S GREAT PROPHECY

CHRIST GAVE DEFINITE SIGNS OF HIS SECOND COMING, saying. "When ye shall see all THESE THINGS, KNOW that IT IS NEAR EVEN AT THE DOORS."

THE NEW HALL SERMON

SUNDAY, DEC. 13, at 6-30 p.m.,

Will point out the more definite signs in the above prophecy. Come to NEW HALL, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe and hear this sermon.

VERY SPECIAL:—
The regular session of the biennial conference of the India Upion Mission of Seventh day Adventists will be convened in Calcutta, Dec. 18-23, 1914. There will therefore be no services at New Hall on Sundays of Dec. 20 and 27. Services will be resumed Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915.
Watch for the Announcements

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
By order of the office's concerned and on account and risk of Bapoolal Lalloobhai.
One rice huller and polisher combined.
One belt driven paddy cleaning machine.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred coupe wheels landau in good order.
1 handsome showy punch cullian waler cob, hardworking and quiet, goes well in harness
1 3½ H. P. N. S. U. motor cycle with accessories in good order.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslaner and others, very rich cut glass by best American workmen, and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumb waiters, teapoys, table and hall lamps, rich drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, fancy table ornaments. China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, brass single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc., properties of Messrs. H. J. Ellis and A. H. Compton and others.
The property of another gentleman.
One handsome strong canoe shape rubber tyred victoria by Dykes in good order.
One handsome light English rubber tyred vis-a-vis, by Holmes, in good order.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee Rajabhadur Chatubhujdas Gordhandas, and on account and risk of the pledgors Messrs. Gordhandas Vithaldas and Sons, the following:—
4 large white round pearls, about 210 chows.
12 large white round pearls, about 255 chows.
One string of 44 small pearls, about 90 chows.
One string of 57 large and small pearls, about 223 chows.
One string of 84 large and small pearls, about 38 chows.
One bunch pearls of 10 strings, about 32 chows.
One bunch pearls of 13 strings, containing 89 pearls, about 62 chows.
One bunch pearls of 25 strings, containing 171 pearls, about 104 chows.
One bunch pearls of 33 strings, containing 294 pearls, about 190 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
BOMBAY GAS CO'S SOCIAL CLUB
GRAND DANCE
Under the distinguished patronage of
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon
IN AID OF
THE WOMEN'S BRANCH
Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund
On Wednesday, 16th December 1914.
At 9-30 p. m.
AT THE
CLUB GROUND, PAREL
Admission—Gent. Rs. 2 each with 2 Ladies,
Extra Ladies Re. 1 each.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, BYCULLA.
DANCE TO-NIGHT
Commencing at 9-30.
IN THE BOY'S SCHOOL.
Proceeds will be given to
THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH DISTRESS FUND.
PRICES.
Gentlemen and Lady .. .. .. Rs. 1-8.
Single Lady .. .. As. 8.
TICKETS AT THE DOOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
CHILDREN'S BRANCH
BY WILLINGDON'S RELIEF FUND.
On Saturday next
DECEMBER 12TH AT 4-30 p. m.
A SPECIAL CINEMA ENTERTAINMENT OF THE
LATEST WAR FILMS
will be given under the patronage & presence of
Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON
in aid of the above fund.
Tickets may be obtained from the Secretaries or at ROSE & Co.
Prices Rs. 3 to Annas 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a Subscription Dance in the Town Hall, on New Year's Eve.

Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.

Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.

Extra Lady Rs. 1-8.

Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.

W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271
A most Exciting and Thrilling War Drama
That will set your Nerves "A-Tickling."
WHEN LEE SURRENDERS
WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THESE WAR PICTURES.
They give you "The Real Thing"
If you want to get an idea of war in all its terrible actuality—
YOU MUST COME AND SEE THIS PICTURE.
It is a Marvel of Realism.
AUGMENTED BY A FULL PROGRAMME, INCLUDING
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS
Containing the Latest News in Pictures by the Mail.
Also a Remarkable Picture showing
THE KAISER REVIEWING HIS TROOPS
Before the outbreak of the present War.
3 Shows Nightly:- 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
PRIZE SHOWS SATURDAY & SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-45.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (F.m.s.	Foochow
Karachi.	Bangkok	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Penang	Saigon	(North China)
Puket	Haiphong	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...£562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, December 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 1-16—3-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th Augus 1914.	5 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st..	2 13/16 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5-8 „
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¾ „
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5½ „
Interest day to day loans	1½ „
„ 7 day market loans ..	1⅝ „

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	61,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	30,000
Futures at New York March	7.33—8
Futures at New York May	7.51—8
Spot Cotton at New York unchanged	7.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans , ..	7⅛
Futures at New Orleans Dec. ..	6 93—13
Futures at New Orleans May ..	7.37—9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½ pl. 1/2
Demand Bills unchanged	4.87½
Silver Commercial Bars unchanged ..	49⅜

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 9th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
1,44,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	1,53,000
9,000 „ „	to Bombay	
Tenders on Calcutta at		1/ 15/16
Tenders on Bombay at		1/ 15/16
Rs.		Rs.
847,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	847,000
Tenders on Calcutta at		1/ 31·32
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale		Rs. 2,15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, December 9th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	20,293
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet.	
Mid. Americans	4.36—1
Egyptian F. G. F. unchanged	6.55—10
New York Official noon call March (old)	7.07
May (new)	7.54.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May (new)	7.41.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	20,293

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.12—2
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.18—1
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do
Oct.-Nov.	4.28—2
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.33—2

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Opening Tone	...
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	10,331

Future delivery prices:—

May-June	4.08
June-July	Nominal.
July-Aug.	4.14
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal.
Sept.-Oct.	Nominal.
Oct.-Nov.	4.25
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal.
Dec.-Jan.	Nominal.
Jan.-Feb.	4.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.10—4
June-July.	Nominal
July-Aug.	4.16—3
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal
Sept.-Oct.	Do.
Oct.-Nov.	4.26—4
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal
Dec.-Jan.	Do.
Jan.-Feb.	4.31—4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 9th.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. .. .. Months .. .. Name of Ports .. .. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. .. — Nominal, since prohibition Exports.

Tone:—

Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F... .. „ Months .. .. „ Name of Ports .. „ Whether Buyers or Sellers. etc. ..

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. no sellers.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship Buyers Jan.-Feb. ..	4 7-9 pl. 3 d
Linseed Calcutta paid ..	4 6-9 pl. 6 d

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) paid 4 3/9—3 d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged ..	£6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	56¼ plus?
Copper Braziers unchanged ..	72
Yellow Metal unchanged ..	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd.	20

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchgd. ..	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat	22/6 pl. 9 d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2-9½ unchgd.
Ceylon Rubber	2/1 pl. ¼ d

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London Dec. 9th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	Nominal
„ „ Mutton „ ..	3 8-6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 10th December

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer
2 bundles rupees	4,000	Bushire	M. Mac-Kenzie & Co.
2 „ „	2,00	Muscat	„
37 packages sovs and rupees	12,300 / 69,300	Debai	Sundry importers.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 8th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....	49*	55,327
B. B. & C. I. Railway	20	23,297

*Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 1 lakh up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready. ..	..1 3	13/16 to 27/32
D.D. mail	..1	3¾
T.T. forward, to 15th Jan.	..1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¾

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 3/16 lower at 23 1/16. The local market is quiet at Rs. 70-8 for ready bars. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	10	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty) ..	70	8	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady and business was reported at Rs. 92-4.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) changed hands at Rs. 97-8.

Bank of Bombay shares stood stationary at Rs. 1,575.

Bombay Burma Trading shares moved up to Rs. 880.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were firmly quoted at Rs. 207 and preference at Rs. 171.

For Mill shares there was a better inquiry to-day. Central improved to Rs. 1,750, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,365, Colaba to Rs. 1,275 and New City of Bombay shares to Rs. 1,110.

Central Provinces Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 108¼. Upper Sind Light Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 120.

Indian Cotton Press shares were placed at Rs. 125.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 75.

Jamshed Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 92½.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 1,130.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 88 x.d., and deferred at Rs. 180 but subsequently they declined and at the close stood at Rs. 87 x.d., and Rs. 174 respectively. preference changed hands at Rs. 155 x.d.

COTTON.

The home markets closed easier, Liverpool being 3 to 4 points lower, New York 8 points lower, and New Orleans 13 down for December and 9 down for May.

The local market opened quiet at Rs. 172 for good Broach and Rs. 118 for fully good Bengals. Slight fluctuations occurred during the day and a small business is reported, export houses being sellers. Many operators are awaiting the Bureau estimate of the American crop. At the close the market is quiet but steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there is a moderate demand, chiefly for old crop.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 172 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 160 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 156 „
Fine Yeoutmal	Rs. 153 „
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 150 „
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 148 „
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 145 „
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 134 „
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 122 „
Fine Bengal	Rs. 121 „
Fine Bengal	Rs. 123 „
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 117½ „

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Khandeish	...	bales.
Barsi, Nagger	49	„
Berar	...	„
Central Provinces	...	„
Dhollera	88	„
Westerns	...	„
N. W. Provinces	806	„
Total	943	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steadier.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-5-0 R.T.
Linseed:—Tone firm.	
We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.	
We quote:—	
Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.	
We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.
Castorseed:—Tone quiet.	
Ready	Rs. 5-14-0 B.T.
Tilseed:—Tone quiet.	
We quote:—	
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 38-0-0
Mimbara Ready	Rs. 40-0-0
Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.	
We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 B.T.
Mowrasced:—Tone steady.	
We quote:—	
Ready	Rs. 4-4-0 B.T.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

180—7.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

Normal cold weather conditions prevail; no rainfall of importance has occurred.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Temperature is in defect during the day in the north Punjab and both during the day and at night in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during the day; at night it is still in defect in the extreme north-western districts but in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen slightly but it is still generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; day temperature is also below normal in the western half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay but damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the Konkan; night temperature continues normal at Bombay and in excess at the other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen and is in excess everywhere.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in north Malabar. Over the rest of reporting area weather has been dry. Conditions in the Arabian Sea have become more settled. Temperature has begun to rise in north-west India.

Isolated showers are possible on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 10th of December. 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	64.1	51.8	93	..	3.28	..
Do. (9th)	79.7	63.3	31	..	0.26	—0.48
Jask ..				..	..	..
Muskat ..	83.7	73.3	46	..	1.74	.. 1.15
Do. (9th) ..						
PUNJAB—	73.3	44.0	69	..	0.3'	0.17
Multan ..	68.1	47.6	59	..	4.14	3.76
Rawalpindi ..	66.2	40.3	94	..	1.07	0.96
Lahore ..	70.0	40.3	72	..	0.02	..
Sirsa ..	69.9	40.2	85	..	0.29	0.02
Ambala ..	67.8	46.4	61	..	0.33	0.19
Delhi ..						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	73 5	42.1	71	..	0.04	0.18
Mainpuri ..	76 6	52.0	55	..	0	0.18
Jhansi ..	76.0	50.3	67	..	0	0.37
Cawnpore ..	79.0	56.5	61	..	0	—0.36
Allahabad ..						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—	74 9	44.0	48	..	0.52	0.48
Jacobad ..	78 6	57.4	46	..	0.02	—0 04
Karachi ..	70.2	44.2	49	..	0.49	0.24
Ajmer ..	74.2	48.0	52	..	0.12	—0.07
Jaipore ..	77.1	52.6	45	..	0.28	0.19
Kotah ..						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	78.4	44 4	28	..	0.16	0.06
Bhuj ..	79.4	50 0	58	..	0.09	0.09
Dwarka ..	85.5	59.3	30	..	0	0.32
Veraval ..	79.6	43.3	51	..	0.21	—0.03
Rajkot ..	85.0	51.4	44	..	0	—0.20
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.8	54.7	60	..	0.70	0.57
Surat ..	84.8	48.7	53	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad ..	83.4	49.4	30	..	0.05	—0.09
Deesa ..	78 4	51.6	45	..	0.45	0.25
Neemuch ..	83.5	50.7	66	..	0.35	0.48
Indore ..						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	82.'	50 5	67	..	0	—0.45
Jubbulpore ..	81 6	55.2	61	..	0.04	—0 39
Saugor ..	84.1	57.6	70	..	1.34	0.88
Hoshangabad ..	89.4	58.9	48	..	0.20	—0.26
Khandwa ..	87.9	57.3	52	..	0	—0.47
Akola ..	84.9	56.6	52	..	0.01	—0.53
Amraoti ..	88 6	54.8	67	..	0.08	—0 68
Nagpur ..	84.3	58.2	72	..	0	—0.78
Chanda ..	80.7	55.8	72	..	0	—0.47
Raipur ..						
KONKAN—	84 4	70.5	63	..	0.18	—0.20
Bombay ..	90 7	72.9	67	..	0.01	—0.46
Ratnagiri ..	81 3	7 .9	91	..	0.97	—0 05
Mormugao ..	84.5	74.8	94	..	4.62	2.91
Karwar ..						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	88 6	55 9	69	..	1.78	1.37
Malegaon ..	84.9	60.0	56	..	1.68	0.93
Ahmednagar ..	86 8	59.2	70	..	0.55	—0 33
Poona ..	86.6	67.3	55	..	1.90	0.76
Sholapur ..	84.8	69.8	69	..	2.23	1.35
Bijapur ..	84.8	65 6	68	..	1.15	—0.59
Belgaum ..	84.6	60 4	54	..	0.66	0.03
Aurangabad ..	86 5	58.8	70	..	0.08	—0.56
Nyzamabad (Indur) ..	84.7	63.6	86	..	0	—0.93
Hyderabad ..						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	88.9	73.7	87	0.52	3.34	—0.40
Mangalore ..	87 6	74 6	9	1.78	3.15	—1 91
Calicut ..	86.6	74 9	78	..	11.65	3.97
Cochin ..	85 9	74.8	89	..	18.59	—0.88
Colombo ..						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.3	68 2	74	..	0.66	—4.87
Masilipatam ..	89.2	68 7	72	..	2.11	0.04
Bellary ..	85.3	69 5	75	..	2.53	—1.04
Guddapah ..	85.5	72 6	90	..	14.80	0.44
Madras ..	84.3	62.8	85	..	1.48	—1.53
Bangalore ..	86 1	70.4	82	..	2.86	—0 74
Coimbator ..	89.7	71.4	77	..	4.79	—0.02
Tyichinopoly ..	85.5	72.5	93	..	15.52	—3.86
Negapatam ..						

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	943 Bales.
Wheat	2,318 Cwts
Linseed	208 „
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil „
Gingellyseed	2,058 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	4,456 „
Castorseed	798 „
Rice	15,620 „
Myrabolams	1,110 „
Cottonseed	2,144 „
Mowrasced	Nil „
Gram	210 „
Jowar.....	2,304 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect.

180—D26

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The depth of gratitude which the student public and the teaching world owe to the "Chronicle" for opening up its columns on the above subject cannot be too strongly gauged. It would be a pity if the matter were allowed to stop where it has run upto the present moment.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Deshpande has mixed up the matter of appointment of examiners and the administration of the Engineering College in the manner he has done. It is not fit that Dr. Allen should be held wholly responsible for the doings of the Syndicate in appointing examiners in engineering and its allied subjects. The monopolization of examinerships by a small group of people and their favourites, of which Dr. Desai complains, must continue as long as the Syndicate tread the beaten track of being guided in matters which they cannot fully appreciate by those who have no claim to speak with any responsibility on the same. The Syndics of the Engineering faculty are looked up to for advising their colleagues on Engineering examinerships. One of the Engineering Syndics in the discharge of his most important duties at the helm of the Engineering College looks up to his Professor of Engineering as a "guide, friend and pilosopher." And should he not favour those whose help he is constantly seeking? Should he be blamed for dancing at the Syndicate meeting in Bombay to the tune played to him in his office room at Poona.

Thus is the "fruit of appointing half-qualified men" of which Mr. H. K. Bharucha complains. It is the genius of one of Dr. Allen's favourite "*Mechanico-Civil*" Engineers that has invented a hydraulic jack with 106 per cent efficiency! Mr. Bharucha presumably does not know that the effect was the failure of many a student falling short by 4 or 5 marks in that paper!

We wish Dr. Allen had in the proud parade of titles informed us of his work as a professor of Electrical Engineering in a college which does not, nor is prepared to, teach that subject. Does he mean his few learned lectures on Electricity as a branch of Physics or the training he is giving in the elements of Electrical Engineering to a handful of boys not even matriculated? But we are not here to criticise Dr. Allen.

Our wish is to bring home to the Syndicate the pernicious nonsense they have been contenancing all these years past. We appeal to them not to yield to anybody, but to look out on the broad horizon in their search for examiners and they will find many a man who will be ready to serve them and who by their connection with the University will add grace and dignity to University examinerships. Or will the Syndicate in trying to uphold their "prestige" pursue the "don't care a straw" policy? The time is near at hand when the Syndicate will meet to appoint examiners for March next. We hope the ink has not flowed in vain.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN UP TO MISCHIEF.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th December 1914, was 30.121 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on MS	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on MS
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in
TH	10	m 4	7	26 9	10	m 10 41	19 7
		4	47a	24 8		10 9a	19 10
F.	11	m 5	1	26 5	11	m 11 57	18 9
		5	6a	24 11		11 38a	20 6
S.	12	m 6	1	26 3	12	0 54a	17 8
		7	26a	25 10			
SUN	13	m 7	4	26 4	13	1 9	21 8
		8	41a	25 1		1 46a	16 3
M.	14	m 8	8	26 6	14	m 2 22	20 6
		9	40a	28 4		2 36a	15 5
TU.	15	m 9	6	26 9	15	m 3 22	20 1
		10	30a	29 5		3 25a	14 6
W.	16	m 10	1	27 0	16	m 4 17	19 7
						4 13a	14 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise		Sunset	
„ 10 (Thursday)	„	7h. 1m.	„	6h. 2m.
„ 11 (Friday)	„	7h. 2m.	„	6h. 3m.
„ 12 (Saturday)	„	7h. 3m.	„	6h. 3m.
„ 13 (Sunday)	„	7h. 3m.	„	6h. 3m
„ 14 (Monday)	„	7h. 3m.	„	6h. 4m
„ 15 (Tuesday)	„	7h. 4m.	„	6h. 4m
„ 16 (Wednesday)	„	7h. 5m.	„	6h. 4m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 9th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2, p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.883 Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.8degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7 „
Dew Point	69.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.746 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—c)	8.0
Maximum temperature of Air	84 4 „
Minimum do. do.	72.5 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight.....	NE,ENE,N,W,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	125 miles.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. 180—C11

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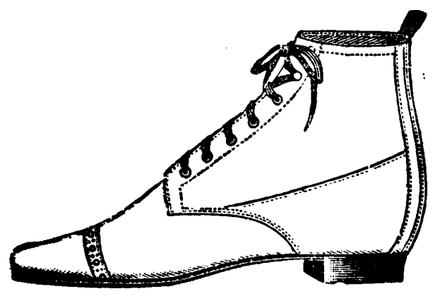

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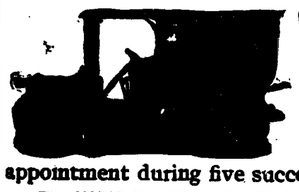

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XMAS LIST ON APPLICATION.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICER.

RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BAI MANI *v.* AMIRKHAN USMANKHAN.

This was an application for revision presented by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh on behalf of Bai Mani, wife of Bhaga Chagan, a Brahmin of Nadiad, aged 17 years, who was alleged to have been kept in confinement for 35 days without any complaint or information having been filed against her. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Their Lordships delivered judgment, yesterday. They observed that twice the accused had been tried before the Magistrate and twice the complaint had been dismissed by him under section 203, of the Cri. Pro. Code. The court saw no reason to interfere again in this case; but this would not act as a bar to any complaint for an offence which the Crown might think the accused had committed. Their Lordships discharged the rule.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for Bai Mani, the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

DISTURBING FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MANAJI CHAND SIKALKAR *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application for revision made by Mr. Kazi Kabrudin, with Mr. Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, to grant a rule.

One Chandbi died at Baramati on Wednesday, May 6th, 1914. She lived a life of prostitution and consequently was separated from her daughter and son-in-law Chandoo. Chandoo, being poor, collected subscriptions and made preparations for her burial on Friday morning. He purchased cloth and got a grave dug. Some Mahomedans assembled to take part in the funeral ceremonies, when the accused Manaji appeared and asked the assembly to walk off and not to perform funeral ceremonies, as the deceased was an adultress. When Allabux, one of the persons present, remarked that the deceased being a Mahomedan should be disposed of by them; the accused stopped him from giving extracts from religious passages, and pushed him away. On account of this disturbance, all the other assembled persons went away.

Kazi Ahamed, of Baramati, said that prostitutes who observed the Mahomedan religion, were considered in caste, and were disposed of by Mahomedans according to the rites of that religion. But on account of the accused Manaji, the Mahomedans of Baramati refused to take part in her burial, and consequently the corpse had to be buried by the village Mahars, under the orders of the Patel.

The accused was tried under section 297, I. P. C., and was sentenced by the second class magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. On appeal, the Sessions Judge rejected the appeal.

Their Lordships refused to grant a rule.

AHMEDABAD MERCHANTS MILL,

QUESTION OF FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE

PAREKH JAMNADAS DAMODAR AND THE NEW EDWARD SPINNING CO., LTD. *v.* THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS OF THE MILL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

These were two appeals under Act VII. of 1913 (Company's Act) against the decisions of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The Ahmedabad Merchants Spinning Mills Company, Limited, was ordered to be wound up by the order of the District Judge of Ahmedabad on the 4th Feb., 1911. The application was dated 13th September, 1910, and negotiations had been pending between the Agents of the Company and the petitioning creditor for some time. In the interval certain payments were made by the Agents on behalf of the Mill to certain persons, and it was sought by the liquidators to recover the sums so paid from the payers under section 197 Act VI of 1882. The District Judge ordered that certain opponents be entered in the list of contributories, and that orders be passed against them under section 149. He observed "on the authorities it would be improper for me to use my discretion to render valid *ad misericordiam* payments, or payments made to creditors in order to stave off liquidation. It would only be in the case of *bona fide* business transactions, e.g., where customers had paid money for goods and not got delivery of such goods, or where goods had been supplied for on promise of cash payment, and such payment had been made after the presentation of the order, or where payments had necessarily been made for carrying on the business, that I should properly use my discretion in upholding such payments. All the payments made within the period are void." With regard to the petitioning creditor No. 12, he said: "The payment of 3,000 was made to him with the sanction of the Court. But this sanction was not given in contemplation of a liquidation, but to avoid such. Such sanction therefore does not validate the payment in the circumstances which would exist: "I hold that this payment is also void."

With this appeal, there was another companion appeal by one Jamnadas Damodardas. He said that the instalment of Rs. 400 received by him was in payment of his debt that was overdue. He did not receive it, as a fraudulent preference nor with the knowledge of liquidation proceedings. The Court, therefore, erred in entering him in the list of contributories.

In the first appeal it was argued on behalf of the appellants that the payment having been made by the order of the Court, it was not void under sec. 197 of Act VI. of 1882. It was true that the appellant was himself the petitioning creditor, and the order of liquidation was made on that and nine other petitioners made between September and February. The amount was deposited with the Nazir in the first instance and part of it viz., Rs. 3,000 was paid to the appellant on his furnishing security, the remaining was allowed to remain with the Nizir but after the appointment of the official liquidators it was refunded to them. It was argued on these facts that the amount was enough to fully pay the appellant and therefore no orders could be passed on the appellants' petition. Although therefore he was on record as the petitioning creditor he could not be asked to refund the money he had received.

After hearing arguments on behalf of the respondent the Court sent down an issue whether the sum of Rs. 3,000 was given by Ambalal Sakarlal with the express object of giving it to the appellant.

The companion appeal was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for appellant No. 12.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for appellant No. 14. Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. N. K. Trivedi, appeared for the liquidators.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. 180—B27

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

1134-12—Unwalla R & P Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Meadk Part Heard 1-12-14.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co. Part heard.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13 Shame A. Tyabji Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow and ors Shroff D. and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jenangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

97-13—Captain & V. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Dada Ebrahim and anr. Sale & G. Nadirsha & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

1200-14 Jain R. & D. Dalichand Dhulaji & Co. a firm v. Mistri Manilal Nanji Hiralal & Co.

1272-14—Payne & Co. Ghella Assaria v. Sha Virji Shivji. Motichand & D.

Long Causes.

639-14—Shroff D and D, The Rising Star and Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v Messrs. Parbhudas and Hirachand and Co. a firm Khambatta and Co. For postponement.

102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulhally Hakimji Paghdiwalla & ors Vachha & Co.

545-14—Bicknell N R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

360-13 Pestonji R. K. & Co., Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria Pestonji M. B. Chothia E. K & Co.

631-14 Sin. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord and anr. Madl. K &C.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

Sect. 191-7811/14 Amin & Co. Senmul Nowla & ors. v. Vithaldas Govindji Jansali Matu. J. & M.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

616-14—Jehangir M and S. Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Unwalla P & P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co. Jamnabai widow v. Arjun Khimji and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S. Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G, Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayen Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

702-14—Nadirshaw and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and G.

558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

219-14—Captain & V Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Tha.

1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Puruanand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B. Chothia.

399-11 Ard. H. D. & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck Navajbai widow & anr. P. St. R. K. & Co., Little & Co.

ACCIDENTS.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a labourer named Punchan Badat, aged about 28, working in the G. I. P. Railway yard. An iron tank, which was to be removed from the yard to the Railway workshop, was placed on a lorry, which was moved and taken on to a table. On the table being moved, the packing under it gave way, and the tank fell on one side. The other labourers on that side got out of the way, but the deceased was pinned down. He was extricated and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Hindu named Vithoo Lakhoo, aged about 24, residing in Mugbhat Lane, was alighting from a moving tram car in Hornby Road on Wednesday, when he fell on his back. He sustained injuries on the back of his head and neck, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BACK BAY INCIDENT.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESSES IN BURNETT-DHONDI CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Lieut.-Col. S. H. Burnett charged Mr. Dossabhoy J. Dhondi with insult and disorderly behaviour in a public place, and Mr. Dhondy charged Lieut.-Col. Burnett with insult and assault. Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, appeared for Col. Burnett, and Messrs. Kanuga, B. Dhondi and Nariman for Mr. D. J. Dhondi.

Mr. Baker at the outset said that he had the right of reply, as it was Mr. Dhondy who had really filed his complaint first.

Mr. Kanuga submitted that was not the case. He had called no defence witnesses, as the Court had ruled that both the cases were to be heard together.

The Magistrate said the prosecution evidence in one case was defence evidence in the other. He ruled that Mr. Kanuga should address the Court first. If, however, Mr. Kanuga insisted, he would hear addresses in the two cases separately.

Mr. Kanuga waived his objection.

Mr. Kanuga, then addressing the Court, said Col. Burnett in his information stated he had instituted the prosecution in the interests of the public. This was, however, not a correct proposition to lay down, and those who had heard the evidence would come to the conclusion that the Colonel would not have got this opportunity of posing as one doing public service, if he had given his name and address when asked to do so by Mr. Dhondi. Col. Burnett had said that Mr. Dhondi was the aggressor, but whatever conclusion might be come to, it could never be said that Mr. Dhondi was the aggressor. It could not be gainsaid that it was something done by Col. Burnett that started the incident. It was admitted, both by Col. Burnett and Captain Harkness, that the Colonel was the first to come in contact with Mr. Dhondi, and according to Captain Harkness, some force was used. Under the circumstances it would be unreasonable to argue that Mr. Dhondi was the aggressor. The Colonel said he and his companions were walking diagonally, but he (Mr. Kanuga) said his case was that they were walking abreast, Mr. Dhondi and his friends following. But the point was immaterial whether they were walking diagonally or abreast, for that would not justify the Colonel's conduct. The latter had no provocation at all, and Captain Harkness had said there was enough room to let Mr. Dhondi pass between. Was it justifiable for Colonel Burnett to push Mr. Dhondi? The Colonel said he merely put up his hand to prevent Mr. Dhondi from rushing up. This was the way in which all the important incidents had been deliberately minimised. The Colonel had held Mr. Dhondi responsible for all that had occurred and said that the latter started what he termed as impertinences. But, Mr. Kanuga asked, what were these acts that the Colonel chose to dub impertinences? Mr. Dhondi, on being pushed asked for the Colonel's name, and the latter said he did not give his name because he thought he had not committed any offence.

A PETTY INCIDENT.

But, Mr. Kanuga further said, fortunately for the public it was not left to private individuals to judge whether an offence had been committed or not. They had judicial tribunals to decide these questions, and as a good citizen Colonel Burnett should have given his name and address to Mr. Dhondi. It was after all a petty incident that had happened which had been magnified into two prosecutions. If the name and address had been furnished, nothing further would have happened, but, not getting the name, Mr. Dhondi had to follow the Colonel to ask his name. And the Colonel had admitted that if he had given that, Mr. Dhondi would not have followed him. Captain Harkness' evidence did not at all corroborate the colonel's statements. They would search in vain through the whole record to find that Mr. Dhondi was in advance of the Colonel. Not Captain Harkness nor the Police sepoy had said that. And as to following him, Mr. Dhondi did nothing wrong in watching the movements of one whom he considered as an offender. There was no other remedy, and Mr. Dhondi did what any other man under the circumstances would have done. There was nothing in his conduct to offend any reasonable man. Even Captain Harkness had said that nothing happened to annoy the Colonel after Chowpatti, though the latter said that Mr. Dhondi unnecessarily and objectionably came close to him and made with remarks to annoy him when he was talking to the sepoy. All the five witnesses had substantially corroborated Mr. Dhondi, and there was no doubt that the Colonel's conduct was offensive, and that he committed the assault when Mr. Dhondi was trying to go in advance of him. The Colonel probably resented Mr. Dhondi going in advance, but it was very difficult to fathom a man's thoughts. It was very difficult to account for the assault, but there was no doubt that he committed it. Otherwise there would be no reason for Mr. Dhondi asking for his name. After the incident the Colonel deliberately took to bye-paths to avoid giving his name.

NO DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

As to the charge of disorderly behaviour against Mr. Dhondi, Mr. Kanuga said if a person happened to be of unusually tender susceptibilities, and got excited as Colonel Burnett did, on being asked his name and on being subsequently followed, Mr. Dhondi could not be held liable for that. Unless some steps were taken there and then, the name could not have been got. The Colonel was bound to give his name when asked to do so. There was no disorderly behaviour for Mr. Dhondi was never rowdy nor turbulent and his conduct was that of a reasonable man. And if he had not manifested the perseverance that he did, he would never have got the name. It was not for the Colonel to decide whether an offence had been committed or not, and it was his duty to furnish the name and address, and he had to thank himself for what had happened. He had an opportunity to make a complaint if he felt aggrieved, but he never complained even to the sepoy and he would not have been able to get the name if Mr. Dhondi had not furnished it. Mr. Dhondi was so reasonable that he only sent notices, and the Colonel, apprehending a prosecution, forestalled the proceedings by filing a complaint.

MR. BAKER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Baker submitted there was no suggestion, either in the complaint or the cross-examination, that Colonel Burnett was on the railway side of the footpath, until Mr. Dhondi's evidence that the Colonel crossed to commit the assault. Captain Harkness was quite positive that he was the second man, and both he and the Colonel said that Mr. Dhondi coming up almost touched Col. Burnett, who put up his hand to prevent Mr. Dhondi pushing him. It was, in fact, Mr. Dhondi, who, by deliberately pushing the Colonel, had committed an assault, but they were not pressing that charge. The Colonel was absolutely in the right to hold up his hand to prevent a collision by reason of Mr. Dhondy forcing his way. As to the alleged use of the words "blind man," they had a contemptuous meaning in their Guzerati equivalents. But it was not a common phrase which was likely to be used on such an occasion. There was no evidence of assault on the part of Colonel Burnett, but rather of interference with his liberty of action. A remarkable fact in connection with the evidence of Mr. Dhondi's witnesses was that they remembered the most minute details of what happened after the incident, but of nothing before it. And there were many inconsistencies in their evidence regarding what happened before. Mr. Baker asked the Court not to believe any of Mr. Dhondi's witnesses, who said Col. Burnett laughed in a bad way.

Mr. Kanuga: One of them used the words, "in an offensive way" and others, "in a bad way."

VAGUE THREATS.

Mr. Baker said Mr. Dhondi had by his own carelessness caused a collision and the Colonel had rightly held up his hand to avoid it. Mr. Dhondi demanded his name in an offensive manner, and held out vague threats as to what was going to happen the next day. The Colonel felt aggrieved, and under the belief that he had committed no offence, he did not think it was his duty to give his name. And he was not bound to do it. If the Colonel had really turned round and assaulted Mr. Dhondi, the latter would have run away and would never have been able to get his name. But the Colonel did nothing of the kind. If a man pushed another in the way that Mr. Dhondi had done and followed him, panting, it was conduct which was likely to cause a breach of the peace. The period of sentence for assault was three months, and that for provoking an assault was two years, which showed that it was much worse to provoke an assault than to commit one himself. As to Col. Burnett going by bye-paths, that was never put in the complaint. In conclusion, Mr. Baker submitted that Mr. Dhondi was an excitable and imaginative man. They had seen him making very frivolous and flimsy applications for a transfer of the case. His imagination stood out very clearly, as when he said that Colonel Burnett and Captain Harkness consulted together as to what they should do, though he admitted he was not close to them and so could not hear them. He pushed another man, imagined some offence, and then provoked a gentleman in such a way as to make it very difficult for him to keep his temper. But the Colonel very admirably kept his.

The Magistrate reserved his decision.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

AGENT'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sargon charged (1) Mahomed Ahmed with personating Abdul Rehman, a Municipal voter, at the last municipal bye-election and with forging his signature, for the purpose of cheating, and (2) Suleman Somaji with abetment. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Velinker, Rangneker, and Azad, barristers, and Mr. Gadkari appeared for the defence.

P. K. Pradhan, in charge of the voting papers, cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, said it was not the usual procedure that the English translation of a vernacular signature was made by the agent of the candidate for whom the voter gave his vote. When witness had sufficient time he did the English translation and if he had no time he asked the agent to do it. He had translated five signatures. One signature was in English, and the remaining five were translated by the agents. There were more signatures translated by agents than by witness. He was not aware of any rule or order as to who should translate. If the agent be present, he would get him to translate the signature.

D. M. Rokde, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was the proprietor of the Marathi Mandli School at Mandvi and he lived in that locality. He was also a landed proprietor. He was working as agent for Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji at the Byculla ward election, where he saw both the accused at the polling booth. He saw the first accused, who had come there to vote, going to the place where voting papers were issued. He saw Pradhan give a votng paper to this accused, who signed a paper before getting the voting paper. He saw the accused take the voting paper, and go into the receiving office. Voters did not take the voting papers themselves to the receiving office, but the agents did. There were two agents with the first accused, one of whom was the second accused. They and the first accused went to the receiving office, but witness did not remember in whose hand the voting paper was at that time. He told Rao Saheb Manaji to challenge the voter, namely, the first accused, because he suspected that the accused was not a genuine voter. The Rao Saheb challenged the vote. At that time the votiug paper was on the desk of the polling clerk. When the Rao Saheb told the receiving clerk that he wanted to challenge the first accused's vote, the second accused told the clerk not to go by the first accused's dress, and that he was a landlord. But the Rao Saheb insisted on challenging the vote, and the polling clerk took out a paper, and asked the first accused questions about whether he had come to vote, the accused replying in the negative. Witness did not know precisely what the questions were. In answer to the second question, the first accused gave his name as Ahmed Mahomed, saying he was the "munim" of the real voter.

Mr. Rangneker reserved cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said he had no occupation except the one mentioned in his examination-in-chief. He had an income of from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 from his fields at Junar and he paid Rs. 30 as assessment. He denied having been mixed up in law cases, and other allegations. He did not get a pie from the Rao Saheb as his agent. The first accused was signing when the Rao Saheb came, but witness was not quite close enough to see what he was doing. Witness could not say who wrote the name in English in column 2. The hearing was adjourned.

KURLA MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

The case in which Govind Mitha, a bhungi muccadum of the Kurla Municipality, had been charged with having maimed and killed a large number of animals belonging to Nazarally Nathoo, a contractor of the Kurla Municipality, resulted in the conviction of the accused, who was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on Wednesday.

The complainant had, his Worship pointed out, alleged that the late Chairman of the Kurla Municipality, Mr. Hoosein Sharif, who was a great friend of Rahimtoola Jaffer, the old municipal contractor, had, in collusion with Ebrahim Muccadum and others, conspired, through motives of jealousy on account of Jaffer's loss of contract, to ruin him. Though there was no direct evidence, the Magistrate said, connecting these men with the offence, yet their conduct left room for suspicion that they were the real wirepullers, and that the accused was a mere tool in their hands.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. F. S. Patel, and Mr. Kulkarni, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Mistri and Oak defended the accused.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to reports received from the mofussil, standing crops generally were in good condition during the week ending 8th December. They were slightly damaged by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha, and were withering in two talukas of Poona and in three talukas of Sholapur for lack of moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Kathiawar and Baroda. Rabi-sowing generally continues. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas in Thar and Parkar and two talukas and one petha of Poona. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal Mr. J. G. Cumming, is proceeding on one month's leave. The Under-Secretary Mr. A. Cassels will officiate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 10.)

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay are placed temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Captain A. S. Meek; Captain J. C. Tate; Captain L. E. Lang and Lieutenant G. P. Murphy.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Jacob officiated as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, from the 12th November to the 25th November 1914.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, passed on the 3rd November 1914, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is authorised to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrate other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse to be on special duty at Ahmednagar.

Mr. J. R. Gregory to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. Hector R. Kothavala, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Captain E. C. O. Ross, 44th Merwara Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Major S. G. W. Hume, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, relieved.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 9th December 1914 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to the leave.

Mr. Motabhai Sunderrao Jayakar to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Lallubhai Permanand Parikh, to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. Gul Mahammad Abdur Rahman to be Divisional Inspector of Agricultural in Sind with effect from 1st April 1914.

Messrs. H. W. Starte, Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, D. B. Sothers, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, and W. C. Milne, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, N. C., passed, and Mr. Gopal Subray Dangi, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, passed with credit, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 3rd November 1914.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for three months with effect from 10th December, 1914.

Mr. R. W. Inder to be Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. D. R. S. Bourke proceeding on leave.

Mr. Bhagavandas Harkisandas Dalal, on reversion to British Service, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, vice Mr. Inder.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. Inder until the arrival of Mr. Dalal.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Swifte is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st Nov. 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant R. E. A. Elliott is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 10th November 1914.

The following appointments have been made on the staff of the Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Miss A. M. Benson, M.D.:—

Mrs. C. D. D'Monte, L.M. & S., to act as First Physician.

Miss A. M. Mehta, L. M. & S., to act as Second Physician.

Miss S. Singara, M.B., B.S., to act as House Surgeon.

Mr. G. R. Kothare, L.M. & S., to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, from the 16th December 1914, to the 30th September 1915.

Dr. Gianchand Teoonmal Hingorani, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, and visiting Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad vice Major C. R. Bakhle, L.M.S.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Civil Surgeons of the Second Class with effect from the dates specified against their names:

Captain R. F. Steel, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), I.M.S., 11th March 1913.

Captain M. S. Irani, I.M.S., 15th March 1913.

Major W. D. A. Keys, M.D., B.S., (Dub.), I.M.S., 28th June 1913.

Captain I. D. Jones, M.D., (London), I.M.S., 21st August 1913.

Captain A. F. Hamilton, M.B., (London), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., 14th November 1914.

The extraordinary leave without pay on medical certificate granted to Mr. F. Wright, Superintending Engineer, has been further extended to the date of his arrival in India.

With effect from the 1st January 1915, for a period of three years, Mr. Padmanabha Kanant is appointed District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Kanara District, vice Mr. Dattatraya Krishna Upponi, whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. R. Honner, Assisant Collector of Excise, has been allowed an extension of furlough for one week.

Major A. Hooton, I.M.S., to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Poona, with attached duties, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, M.B., M.Ch. (R. U. I.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Cantab.), I.M.S.,

FREEDOM OF JUSTICE.

BELGIAN COURT'S ACTION.

In Belgium it is not only the soldiers of King Albert who have behaved heroically. In the civil administration the greater number of the burgomasters, aldermen, deputies, senators, and local councillors with very few exceptions have been admirably mindful of their duties, writes the Havre correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." As for the Belgian magistracy, its conduct has been beyond all praise. Everywhere the Belgian tribunals have continued to sit rendering justice "in the name of the King of the Belgians."

At Louvain, amidst all the horrors committed by the Kaiser's soldiery, the magistrates remained at their posts. The supreme tribunal of Belgium, the Court of Cassation of Brussels, has just shown all the Germans and Von der Goltz in person that their yoke has not been and never will be imposed upon the justice of a free country.

Amongst their other pretensions, the German soldiery prevented the public from entering the Palais de Justice. Having to pronounce upon several judgments of the Courts of Appeal which were submitted to them, the judges of the Cassation, dealing with the first decision which they examined, delivered a judgment in the following terms:—

"Whereas the Belgian Constitution requires that judgments must be pronounced in open court, and whereas the measures taken by the German authorities so far as concerns access to the Palais de Justice prevent publicity, the Court of Cassation declares the judgment in question to be null and void."

The Germans understood the lesson and at once modified their measures.

The proposals of the Government of India regarding charitable trusts and endowments have been generally approved by the Secretary of State and it is hoped legislation on the subject may be undertaken in due course.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10 Heim — Eriksen — Bangkok, Nov. 22

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10, Dwarka — C. R. King — Mahomerah

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Cape Antebes — Lochead — London
S.S. Yorkmoor — Prest — Bahia Blanco

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hokkai Maru for Kobe
Do. Heim for Bangkok.

S. S. Heim:—The steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Eriksen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok which port she left on Nov. 22 with a cargo of silk and teakwood.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King sailed yesterday for Mahomerah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cape Antebes:—The steamer Cape Antebes, 1,616 tons, Captain J. Lochead, will sail to-day for London via Hull and Algiers, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yorkmoor:—The steamer Yorkmoor, 2,715 tons Captain J. Prest, will sail to-day for Bahia Blanco via Durban with ballast.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward mails of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 10th idem.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hong Kong on the 9th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, December 10th, 1914.

Cape Antebes.....Lochead.....Ralli Bros.
Flamanian.....Cruickshank.....K. Nixon & Co
Jinsen Maru.....Terada.....N Y K.
Montebello.....Montgomery.....J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe.....Smith.....Khandwani & Co
Purnea.....Smith.....M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Benguela.....Owen.....W. & A. G. & Co
Kt. Templar.....Jones.....M.M. & Co
Kirklee.....Curri.....W. & A. G.&Co
Persia.....Hall.....P. & O. Co
Queen Maud.....Howes.....J. Mackintosh & Co.
Clan Ross.....Clark.....J F. & Co
Elgin.....Potts.....M M. & Co
Roma.....Andrea.....Italian Mail
Hokkai Maru.....Okamura.....O. S. K. Co
Nubia.....Garwood.....P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi.....Esmail.....Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Saraswati 443....Nokia.....
Vetravati..633....Abubaker.....} B.O. S. N Co
Sabarmati.....Sabudin.....Bo. S N. Co., Ld

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa....950.....Penney..... M. M. & Co

Offside,

Vizawa.....Piggott.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldgate.....Harrison.....K. N. & Co
Amazon.....Besen.....
Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
Blake.....Hill.....A. Yule & Co
Calthness.....Ridland.....W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Madrid.....Dick.....K. N. & Co
Circassia.....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Castalia.....Breuel.....W. & A. G. & Co
Dalemoor.....Taylor.....
Klala.....Kinnaird.....W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Dia.....Aboo.....Purshotum & Co.
Hatumet.....Petera.....Muncherjee & Co
Hynford.....Horne.....M. & Co
Heim.....Eriksen.....F. F. Campbell
Invarossa.....Venus.....A. Yule & Co
King Edward.....Sampson.....T. M. & Co
Koweit.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. Co.
Locksley Hall.....Gardner.....K. N. & Co.
Naira.....Lassen.....K. N. & Co.
Meteor.....Rasmussen.....W. & A. G. & Co
Telena.....White.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Yorkmoor.....Great.....W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flaminian (s) 14 cases Indian sola hats, C. Macdonald and Co.; 3,501 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Flaminian (s) 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 1 bale woollen carpets, Ewart Latham and Co.; 1 bale sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 1 bale sheep skins, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 2 bales cow hides, N. Kassam.

FOR HULL.

Cape Antibes (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Montebello (s) 300 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Banguela (s) 273 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Banguela (s) 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Banguela (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

Roma (s) 385 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Roma (s) 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Elysia (s) 145 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 700 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 5,700 cwts. castor seed, 3,999 cwts. teel seed, 38,500 cwts. linseed, 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGACEMENTS

TO-DAY.

English Mail due, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Cinema Show in aid of Children's Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m.
Dance in aid of Bombay Diocesan Church Distress Fund, B. E. S. School, Byculla 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Adjourned meeting, Bombay Corporation.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON.—On December 10, at the E. G. Hospital after a short illness, Mrs. Rose Verbena Richardson relect of the late Sam Richardson, Assistant Commissioner Berar. Bereaved by her sorrowing daughter and egrandchildren. They Will Be Don Funeral leaves the E. G. Hospital at 7 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Dec. 10.

456. Promotions and Appointments.—Reference Regimental Order No. 452 dated 9th December 1914 for No. 1618 Gr. F. J. Cowderoy *read* No. 1169 Gr. E. R. Norris To be Supernumerary a Bombr. No. 1585 Gr. H. S. Hyde. and No. 1618 Gr. F. J. Cowderoy.
457. Transfers.—No. 1035 Corpl J. W. Hayward from "A" to "B" Sub-Section.
458. Resignations.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 17th September 1914:—Gr. H. Elliott.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

Dec. 11.

1003. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending December 12th:—
"B" Coy.—Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters on Friday.
"E" Coy.—Signallers.—Until further notice, cyclist signallers will, parade on Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prmt. Dress. Mufti.
"G" Coy.—Recruits and Special Reserve. Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Companies to be instructed in subjects laid down in Schedule of Training for week 1 to 7 inclusive.
1005. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is all allotted as follows:—
Saturday 12th inst "G" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 13th inst. "F" Coy. Standard Test.
Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE G.I.P. R. MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE PAREL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

MAHIM FAIR.

The Mahim fair which was visited by his Excellency Lord Willingdon on Monday, has been extended until Sunday.

THIRD AMBULANCE TRAIN.

A third ambulance train for the conveyance of wounded soldiers to up country stations arrived in Bombay yesterday. The train is similar in equipment to those recently

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, a lecture on "The Prevention of Tuberculosis" was delivered on Wednesday by Dr. Constancio Continho, Medical Officer to King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, at the St. John's Night High School.
described in these columns.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rustamji Pestonji Karkaria will deliver, under the auspices of the above Association, a public lecture on "Turkey and the War, Par II" on Tuesday next at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort. This is the thirteenth of the series of war lectures organised by the Association.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

November 1912	Rs. 24,14,15,000
November 1913	Rs. 21,58,43,000
November 1914	Rs. 13,55,64,000

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACCURING CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Mr. K. D. Shroff presiding, when it was resolved to declare a dividend of annas eight per share at the rate of five per cent. to be paid from the amount carried forward last year.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A performance in aid of the Bombay Women's Branch of the War Fund, will be given to-morrow by the Thana Social Service Club at the Thana Theatre Hall. The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, Collector of Thana and Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge, have kindly lent their patronage. The play selected for the occasion is "Indira" which has been so successfully staged in Bombay by the Bharat Dramatic Company.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

On Wednesday, the total number of deaths reported in Bombay, was 59. The total of the corresponding day of 1913, was 73, and of the year before 93. No cases of either plague or cholera were reported on Wednesday, but 15 attacks of small-pox were registered in the city. The total number of rats caught, was 2,249, out of which only one was found to be plague-stricken. It had been caught in Mandvi.

RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

Pilgrims numbering 1453 arrived in Bombay from Jeddah on Wednesday by the s.s. Koweit. There were seven cases of small-pox on board, and the patients were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital on arrival in Bombay. Eleven deaths occurred during the voyage, and two more whilst the pilgrims were being disembarked.

BILL COLLECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

Bhimbhai Dulabhbhai, a bill-collector in the employ of Mr. Ranchhordas Tribhuvandas of Walkeshwar, has reported to the police that he went to the Mumbadevi Tank on Wednesday to have a bath leaving his clothes and a bag containing currency notes for Rs. 560, a cheque for Rs. 55 and two "hundies" for Rs. 10,000 on a bench in the compound. On coming out of the water about quarter of an hour after, he missed the bag.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending 5th December 1914, plague deaths occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency as under:—

Bombay City 1, Ahmedabad District 2, Kaira District 1, Surat District 3, Thana District 5, Nasik District 33, East Khandesh District 2, Poona Town 7, other places in Poona District 34, Ahmednagar District 2 (imported), Satara District 42, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 20, Dharwar District 59, Bijapur District 27, Karachi Town and Port 2, Hyderabad District 11 (for week ending 25th Nov.), Kathiawar Agency 14, and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 95, Total 361.

MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.

APPRECIATION OF MAJOR MURISON'S SERVICES.

Mr. Sorabji Limji Panday has given notice to move the following proposition at a general meeting of the Matheran Municipality to be held on Saturday next under the Chairmanship of Lt.-Col. M. P. Kharegat I. M. S., (Retired), the newly appointed Superintendent of Matheran:—

That in parting with Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., the Ex-President of the Matheran Municipality, the Board desire to record their keen appreciation of the able, tactful, courteous and sympathetic manner in which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office during the term of over three years. The Board is greatly impressed by the wholehearted attention, and energy he has bestowed on all questions relating to the administration of Matheran affairs. He has proved himself to be an ideal President of the Matheran Municipality and always respected the feelings of the Councillors. He was always anxious to do the best he could do to advance the interests of the Hill Station of Matheran. After a most strenuous term of Office he has proceeded to Military duty and he carries with him the heartfelt wishes of the Matheran Hill for his future happiness and prosperity.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

A notice was issued on Thursday simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 17th December 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1*s.* 3 29/32*d.* the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1*s.* 3 27/32*d.* the rupee. Applications for Bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, (S.T.), on Thursday, the 17th December 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 130 p.m., (S.T.), on the same day.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 10th December 1914, at 15 29/32d. and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Tota
		£	£	£	£
Total Amount of tenders received.	Bills ..	80,000	271,000	..	351,000
	Telegraphic Transfers. ..		20,000	..	20,000
			Total ..		371,000
Total Amount accepted.	Bills ..	80,000	271,000	..	351,000
	Telegraphic Transfers.. ..		20,000	..	20,000
			Total ..		371,000

CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR SOLDIERS.

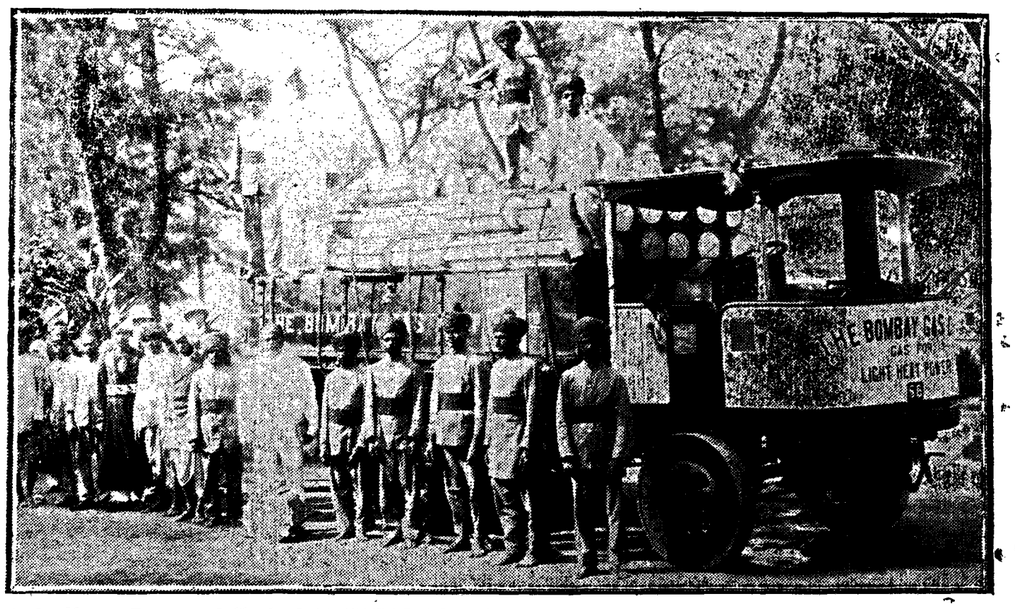

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Plum puddings being despatched by the Bombay Women's Branch of the War Fund, to the troops fighting in East Africa and Lower Mesopotamia.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL AMATEURS.

At the Baliwala Grand Theatre at Tardeo on Thursday night, the Royal Amateurs gave a performance of "Manapaman" in aid of the War and Relief Fund. The performance, which was given under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, was a great success. The proceeds of the performance, which amounted to more than Rs. 500, will be sent to the War and Relief Fund.

RETURN OF A BOMBAY FAVOURITE.

Mlle. Roshanara, whose season at the Royal Opera House in Bombay, is still fresh in the minds of local theatregoers, returns to this city by to-day's mail. During the first days of her stay in Bombay this gifted artiste signed a contract to appear in New York and other cities of the United States of America for a fee of 1,000 dollars a week. Her appearance in the United States created such a sensation that the period of her stay there was prolonged by contract after contract. When she was free from these contracts, she

MLLE. ROSHANARA.

Who returns to Bombay by to-day's mail

returned to London where her appearance in many of the London high-class theatres caused almost all the papers of the city to write in admiration and praise of her performances. Mlle. Roshanara has been performing dances which are now the craze of London Society and are known by the name of ball-room dances. These dances she has arranged to present in India in conjunction with a gentleman, who is considered a specialist in this kind of dance. Mlle. Roshanara is also accompanied by Miss Gladys Gaylord, who is a clever Opera singer.

The Royal Opera House where she will subsequently perform, is being re-decorated and therefore Mlle. Roshanara will perform in other principal cities, and hopes to appear in about six weeks in Bombay.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO.

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company was held yesterday afternoon in the company's offices, Mr. B. N. Gamadia presiding.

The year's working showed a profit of Rs. 12,288 but the directors had to write off Rs. 16,875 as had debts and the profit and loss account showed a debit balance of Rs. 4,586.

The report was adopted. The meeting also passed a resolution expressing regret at the death of Mr. Chhabildass Lallubhai, who was connected with the Company from its very start. Mr. S. B. Billimoria was appointed auditor of the Company.

LAND RESERVED FOR INDIAN ARMY.

REWARDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

A press communique states:—

In the original scheme for the colonization of the area commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal, it was decided to reserve 103,000 acres to be allotted to the military authorities for distribution as rewards to pensioned Indian officers and men. In consequence of the participation of the Indian Army which is so largely recruited from the Punjab in the war, the number of cases in which the military authorities will desire to grant rewards of this nature for military services to both combatants and non-combatants who have distinguished themselves in the war or to their heirs, will, no doubt, be largely increased. The Lieutenant Governor has accordingly arranged with the sanction of the Government of India to reserve a further area of 75,000 acres to be placed at the disposal of the military authorities for this purpose. The allotment of the whole area now reserved about 178,000 acres, which will be held over till the close of the war when the military authorities will be in the best position to make the necessary selections. The grantees will be able to obtain occupancy rights in the land, without any special payment, five years after commencement of the tenancy in each case, and after a further period of 5 years will be entitled to purchase the full proprietary rights at half the market value of the land subject to the maximum of Rs. 100/- an acre. The payment of purchase money will be spread over a period of 30 years if the purchaser so desires. In addition, the military pensioners who may receive the grants will also be eligible for selection as tenants of official rectangles which will be allotted on horse-breeding conditions.

FORMIDABLE GANG OF ROBBERS.

300 OFFENCES IN THREE YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

Nine members of a gipsy tribe, known as Kanjars, have been sentenced by Mr. M. B. Milne, Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, to varying terms of imprisonment.

The accused formed part of a gang of nineteen, ten of whom were sentenced by the committing Magistrate to short terms of imprisonment.

The gang had 300 thefts, housebreaking and robberies to its credit in the course of three years round Poona, one of its exploits being the holding up of the Poona-Nasik Mail Tonga when they assaulted the passengers and robbed the mail bags.

The case lasted for three weeks during which more than 100 witnesses were examined.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused of whom two were sentenced to seven years', four to five years', and one to one year's imprisonment.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF WAR FUND COLLECTIONS.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Dec. 10.

Mr. J. G. Drummond, Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore, is engaged in hearin a case in which William Godfrey stands charged with having dishonestly misappropriated about Rs. 2,400 which was entrusted to him as subscriptions raised for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

The accused was the accountant of the Kanchrapara Loco Office, of the E. B. S. Railway, and was appointed treasurer and honorary secretary of the Kanchrapara branch of the Fund.

It was alleged that he did not deposit the money collected in the Bengal bang but lost every thing at the Calcutta races.

The accused pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The Magistrate reserved judgment.

SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY.

INSTALLATION OF H. E. WILLINGDON.

Lodge Imperial Brotherhood, No. 1011 of the Scottish Constitution, held its annual Installation meeting on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, for the purpose of installing Lord Willingdon, as its Right Worshipful Master. The Hon. Mr. Justice F.C.O. Beaman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, paid an official visit on the occasion, accompanied by Grand Lodge office-bearers. Sir Temulji B. Nariman performed the installation ceremony, and the new Master invested his office-bearers as under:—

Sir Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, Immediate Past Master; Mr. J.E.B. Hotson, I.C.S., Deputy Master; Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart, Substitute Master; Mr. S. Y. Velinkar, Senior Warden; Dr. K. D. Cooper, Junior Warden; Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee Mistree, Secretary; Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Treasurer; Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., Chaplain; Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Senior Deacon; Mr. Kanaiyalal R. Dave, Junior Deacon; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Director of Ceremonies; Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Director of Music; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Steward; and Sirdar V. D. Biwalkar, Inner Guard.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman was presented with a Past Master's Jewel.

After the meeting, the Installation banquet was held, at which the following Freemasons and non-Masonic Guests were present:—

Lord Willingdon. The Hon. Mr. Justice F.C.O. Beaman, I.C.S., Sir Temulji B. Nariman; The Hon. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S.; The Hon. Justice Sir D. D. Davar; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; Mr. P. N. Wadia; Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S.; Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., Capt. Goldie, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. Mirza; Ali M. Khan; Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji; Mr. J. C. Mistree; Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas; Mr. Goolamhoosen C. Ebrahim; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S.; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia; Mr. C. W. Critchley; Sir Shapoorji Broacha; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S.; Mr. H. P. Gibbs; Mr. A. W. Wise; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Mr. W. A. Haig Brown; Mr. S. G. Velinkar; Dr. K. D. Cooper; Rao Bahadur V. N. Khopkar; Mr. D. L. Vaidya; Mr. H. J. Bhabha; The Chief of Ichalkaranji; Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S.; Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.; Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal; Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.; Mr. K. N. Lavangia; Dr. K. M. Dubash; Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S.; Mr. P. Muncherji; Mr. Minocher A. Vakil; Dr. Jalejar R. Vakil; Mr. A. Finan; Mr. E. E. Morris; Dr. D. P. Sethna; Dr. D. Ruttonji; Mr. J. B. Motiwala; Mr. H. Knight; Mr. A. Grearson; Mr. M. F. Sethna; Mr. R. K. R. Cama; Dr. E. Faulkner; Mr. J. R. Moulton; Mr. N. Medley; Mr. J. Dodds; Mr. C. E. Pinckney; Mr. Framji B. Jeejeebhoy; Mr. N. J. Treasurywalla; Mr. Merwanji F. Kathoke; Mr. J. H. Mody, Mr. A. T. Cooper; Mr. W. C. Anderson; Capt; E. W. Huddleston; Major R. M. Carter; Major T. S. Novis; Mr. J. T. Turner; Dr. J. Turner; Mr. R. Purvezi; Mr. S. N. Amroliwala; the Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Prof. Anderson; The Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.; Mr. Jeejeebhoy E. Mody; Mr. A. A. Chitre; Mr. V. F. Taraporewala; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai; Dr. Judah M. David; Mr. Solomon Judah; Mr. W. Wellum; Mr. A. E. Cook; Mr. J. H. Irvine; Mr. R. D. Sethna; Mr. K. R. Dave; Dr. W. Nunan; Mr. N. H. Moos; Mr. L. H. Rose; Mr. Nariman H. Maneckji; Mr. J. R. Miller; Dr. D. R. Bardi; Mr. W. E. Davies; Mr. Gopaldas V. Desai and others.

The toasts of "The King" and the several Grand Masters were proposed by his Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman responded to the latter, as Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, and proposed the toast of the new Master.

Mr. P. R. Cadell gave the toast of the Installing Master, to which Sir Temulji Nariman responded.

Mr. Mirza Ali M. Khan proposed the health of the guests, which was replied to by the Hon. Mr. Curtis and the Rev. Dr. R. Scott.

Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Simcox, Mr. Dodds and Mr. Medley contributed towards the musical programme.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY KOMAGATA MARU PASSENGER

SUB-INSPECTOR SEVERELY WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

News has just been received of an alleged murderous assault by one Pirthi Singh on Sub-Inspector Amar Singh of Ambala District. Pirthi Singh is a native of Patiala and recently returned from America. It is said that the sub-inspector wanted to arrest the latter on suspicion of his being a Komagata Maru absconder, whereupon the latter dealt him severe lathi blows. The sub-inspector is also said to have fired in self-defence. The sub-inspector has been admitted to hospital in an unconscious condition. Prithi Singh is also in hospital suffering from a wound in the neck.

The appeal in the suit brought by Mr. K. P. Raman Pillai against the Secretary of State for India in Council came for hearing in the Madras High Court, on December 9, when the appellant's vakil argued on the validity and retrospective effect of the Fort St. George Gazette Notification authorising Secretaries to the Government of Madras to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council. The question whether a Royal Proclamation in terms of the above notification affects the present suit so as to nullify a decree once passed was also partly gone into. The appellant had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Test of the Empire.

"The Indian Social Reformer."—What is of practical advantage is that the war has proved a challenge to the British Empire to define its ideal more clearly than it has ever done before, or would have done at any time else. Statesmanship, Lord Morley has said, deals with problems as they arise. It would be more correct to say that it is the way of English statesmanship to do so. But the circumstances of the present war have forced English thinkers, if not English statesmen, to define the ideal of the British Empire, and it is remarkable how entirely all the complacent tags about "the white man's burden" and so on, have fallen to the background. The death of the Concert of Europe which was really a conspiracy so far as non-Europeans were concerned to exploit them in the interests of the White races, has proved to be the resurrection of the true soul of the British Empire.

The True Imperial Ideal.

"The Bengalee."—The lower and primitive ideal of nationalism has brought upon Europe the nemesis of her present murderous conflict. Bernhardi and other German politicians have presented with relentless logic what this nationalism must mean and strive for. Divested of all pharisaical phraseology, this narrow, selfish competitive, nationalism of Europe means really, the apotheosis of the dogma of Might as the only meaning of Right, such as Bernhardi proclaims with such brutal frankness. The only remedy against this evil, which threatens to rebarbarise Europe, lies in the true ideal of the Empire which we have tried to propound. And the future not only of India or Great Britain or the British Empire, but of the whole modern world hangs upon the chances of our actualising this true imperial ideal. If the British Empire fails to do so at the close of this war, it will mean the failure of the high ends which Providence has entrusted to it in this age.

Length, Breadth and Height of England's War Cost.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika."—We have reduced this huge amount, five hundred and fifty crores, all to rupees, the standard coin of India. All these rupees, if put closely alongside each other in a solid square, might cover wholesale with silver a superficial area exceeding two square miles. That is, with them a road one hundred miles long and a hundred feet wide might be paved throughout with silver. If piled in a single column, they might reach a height of seven thousand and two hundred miles, from the top of it one might perhaps make himself audible to the denizens of the Mars. If these rupees, again, were placed alongside of each other diameter-wise, they might make a chain 115,000 miles long, with which might be enclosed an area of nearly nine million square miles which would be nearly half the area of Asia, more than double the area of Europe and more than eight times the area of India and Burma combined! Let us make the calculation another way. One and a half crores daily would mean an hourly expenditure of six lakhs and a quarter. That is, the British are spending every hour more than what the Viceroy and the Governors of the three Presidencies get every year. A minute's expenditure, according to this calculation, would be more than ten thousand rupees, the monthly pay of our Governor; while the expenditure every second would be nearly one hundred and sixty rupees, which is more than a graduate in the subordinate educational service can expect to get as his monthly salary after drudging on for fifteen years.

The Neutrality of Afghanistan.

"The Statesman."—If the Germans had any faint hope that the dragging in of Turkey would produce a reaction in Afghanistan they must brace themselves to meet one more disappointment. The Amir has now modified his original declaration of neutrality only to express regret that the Ottoman Government should have embarked on a war with Great Britain. It would indeed have been strange if His Majesty had taken up any other attitude, for, apart from other considerations, the disappearance of Turkey from the map would leave Afghanistan as the first homogenous Mahomedan kingdom in the world. The result must be to appreciate the Amir's political importance to an extent which cannot be measured at present; but whether the change in the position of Afghanistan be great or small, it is certain that it will be all to the good so far as Habibullah Khan and his kingdom are concerned.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.

DECLARATION OF ULTIMATE DESTINATION FOR EXPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

Notifications are published, (1) restricting the imports into India except under specified conditions of goods from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, and (2) requiring declarations to be made in a specified form regarding the ultimate destination of goods exported from India to foreign places in Europe and on the Mediterranean and the Black Sea with the exception of Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December 11, 1914.

THE ELUSIVE CENSORS.

It seems hopeless to look for any reasonable co-ordination and control of the work of censorship of telegrams and the press generally in this country during the war. So far as our experience goes the authorities, civil and military, imperial and provincial are indifferent as to whether the censorship, and all the regulations and restrictions associated with it, are worked in a spirit of impartiality in regard to all newspapers or not. As our readers are aware, we have, on more than one occasion, complained of the hugger-mugger fashion in which the censorship is carried on and strongly urged upon the Government the necessity in the interests of the public, as well as the newspapers which serve the public, of an effective central control in each province with a final authority at Delhi, to ensure uniformity of working. But nothing has been done except to multiply the authorities to whom a newspaper must look in the matter. There is a civil censorship and a military censorship, and all sorts of officials, who ought to have nothing to do with it, are able to interpose themselves with orders and restriction on their own account, all of which combine to keep back from the public news which the public is entitled to have. It is impossible to speak more strongly on this subject than we have already done, but we repeat that the indifference to the general public interest, which is shown by the denial of privileges in one quarter and the according of them in another, is not creditable to those concerned. This is not an indictment of the Government, but of certain officials who seem to have the power to exercise their discretion in a most undesirable manner. But the Government is to blame for not establishing a proper system and setting up in each province a single authority to control the whole business.

When the first batch of wounded soldiers arrived in Bombay from the Persian Gulf, a representative of this paper visited the hospital and interviewed several of them. These interviews were published. This is a thing that is being done every day in England. The hospitals are freely visited by reporters and the papers publish columns of stories of the war in this way, all of which, of course, are previously submitted for approval to the Press Bureau. We were somewhat surprised, therefore, when we learnt that as a result of the publication of these interviews the hospital was to be closed in future to representatives of the press. That is one example of the clash of authorities; the civil authority sanctions the publication of interviews with wounded soldiers, whereupon the military authority promptly takes steps to prevent interviews from being obtained in future. But that is not all. As a result of a protest to Government this restriction was removed. A few days afterwards, however, we were informed that it had again been imposed, temporarily, for certain reasons. So the matter remains, and we are left to conclude that there must be certain grave reasons for preventing publicity being given to anything the wounded soldiers, who returned to Bombay on Wednesday, might have to say. At any rate the hospital was closed to representatives of the press. But that is not all. The other day a reporter of this paper was refused admission to the Alexandra Dock and told to apply to the Commissioner of Police for a pass. He applied, and was informed that "a pass to the Alexandra Dock cannot be granted." The vessel which brought wounded soldiers on Wednesday came to the Alexandra Dock. But that is not all. It was ascertained from those in charge of the ambulance work for the removal of the wounded to the hospital that a certain Colonel Fookes, who presumably has authority to do what he did had issued the most strict instructions that nobody, except those directly connected with the ambulance work, was to come anywhere near the wounded. Thus, the hospital was closed, the dock was closed, and the precaution was taken of anticipating any avenue of approach through the Ambulance Corps. But not to everybody. The representative of one paper was admitted to the dock, was allowed to go on board the vessel, to interview all and sundry, and to publish the result of it all. We do not grudge our contemporary one little bit the result of its enterprise, but we want to know who gave the representative of one paper these privileges that were emphatically and uncompromisingly refused to another. And, if the report was submitted to the Political Department for sanction to publish, as presumably it was,—unless there are privileges of a more extensive character than we suspect,—what has that Department done with its conscience, knowing as it does that the article could have been produced only by a whole series of irregularities, and the suspension by irresponsible officers of restrictions laid down by Government.

This is only a single instance of the irregularities and the irresponsibility of the censorship, but it is too grave a one to be passed without protest; and protests made quietly and privately are unavailing. There are minor things which have been borne without a murmur, such, for instance, as the delay of a week while a report is referred from Bombay to Delhi and back again, Delhi, in the meanwhile, forestalling it by an official communiqué, or the mysterious leakage into privileged quarters, journalistic and other, of news of great public interest before it is officially published. We ask nothing more than we have asked before,—that Government and its officers should play the game, and in return for the heavy restrictions placed upon journals in the conduct of their business, through the war, and their cordial co-operation in all the necessary measures that have to be taken, take the trouble to see, not only that the censorship is excercised fairly and sympathetically, but that it is subjected to a systematic and organised control, instead of being in the hands of half-a-dozen departments none of which seem to be responsible either to one another or to any central authority. A great deal more might be said on the subject, and we shall be quite ready to say it, if the necessity arises. But for the present we await an explanation of the facts disclosed above.

GERMAN TRADE FOR CAPTURE.

The bulletin recently issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department on the imports of textiles from the United Kingdom and the Continent, is of an informing character, and as such will, no doubt be instructive to those who, if not engaged in the trade itself, are generally interested in matters of our foreign trade. There is nothing new to be learned from it by either the local manufacturers in cotton or by the dealers in piecegoods. The statistics given of the variety of cloths imported, both cotton and woollen, were already available to those who cared to make themselves acquainted with them. The aim and object, however, of the Commercial Intelligence Department is to rivet the attention of commercial men on such of the textiles as have been, hitherto, imported from the Continent, principally Germany and Austria. The leaflet points out that the share of Germany and Austria in the total trade valued at 44 millions sterling is £945,000 and £225,000. So that the combined imports from those two countries into India are equivalent to about one forty-fourth part of the whole imports of 44 millions. This is a mere flea bite, and it is doubtful what fraction of this could be expunged by Indian mills. The specialities of Germany are cotton blankets. About lbs. [illegible] lakhs are imported, which are valued at £422,000, so that practically half the textile imports from Germany consist of these blankets. These can be made here, provided the needed plant is available. At present it is not remunerative for the Indian mills, as the prices of the German stuffs are exceedingly favourable for the consumer. It is a question of the owners securing the necessary plant and turning out the blankets so economically as to drive away foreign competition. Then, there are the stuffs in khaki and other colours also intended for sepoys, coolies and so on.

Next is cotton hosiery of the imported value in 1914 of £151,000. This trade has doubled itself in ten years. But Japan is India's most formidable competitor, not Germany. It is Japan which, by its cheap and nasty stuffs, has killed the manufactures of Indian hosiery. Half a dozen mills which produced banians and undervests, etc., have almost all ceased to work this branch of the trade. Japan has out-stripped them by reason of the bounties which the Japanese Government indirectly pays to the manufacturers. The recorded value of Japanese hosiery in 1913-14 amounted to £556,000. Will the Indian Government come to the assistance of the Indian mills against this bounty-fed manufacturer? No. Because the Government is helpless, in view of the transparent facts that the United Kingdom has a special tariff agreement with Japan. The United Kingdom necessarily binds the Indian Government hand and foot from having any independent tariff. Thus, an artificial clog is placed on this country by the Home Government, and it is against such clogs that the Indian millowners bitterly complain, while the Imperial Government shrugs its shoulders and declares its helplessness to move even its little finger in the matter. However, Japan is our "ally" and Indians are not supposed to capture an ally's trade, albeit that ally for years past has been waging an open economic war on this country. Such is the beauty of our Indian fiscal policy.

Next there is the trade in cotton handkerchiefs; but Germany contributes a trifle of £69,000 only towards this textile, the bulk coming from the United Kingdom valued at £440,000. Cotton thread, again, is another negligible import. Practically, then, it seems that the only "captures" worth attempting are the cotton blankets, bleached and coloured, exported by Germany. Most of the Indian cotton waste goes to Germany to be converted into manufactured goods of a variety of character, —generally cheap and "warranted not to wash,"—cotton blankets included. Surely, our millowners ought to have enterprise enough to get the needed plant and utilise the wastes now exported for the making of this description of cloth. Here "capture" signifies not only a little boldness of adventure but something more,—skill and ingenuity. India's greatest drawback lies in its backwardness in manufacturing skill of all kinds. We have not yet been able to construct even a locomotive engine! We cannot construct even an ordinary loom, though with Tata's ironworks looming ahead there is every chance of success for the pioneer enterprises. Why do not the Tatas themselves show the way? Then a variety of small mill accessories of a minute character are imported annually by thousands of pounds. Yet not a single one can be made in India! That is the backwardness of India. It is to be feared the country can never capture any foreign merchandise, till its, people are sufficiently advanced in industrial skill and ingenuity. There is still no teaching of the right character for practical industrial enterprises in the country. India will be lucky if she gets it even after the lapse of half-a-century. Till then she will be able to "capture" nothing.

Notes of the Day

The Invasion of Germany.

General Joffre's monotonous and laconic reports from day to day "There is nothing new on the right wing" have been followed by equally laconic reports such as "Our troops have captured 'Col de Sainte Marie'," "Our troops yesterday advanced from Thaun and siezed Aspach le haut and Aspach le bas." On Thursday he reports, "We have taken Burn haput." On Friday, "We have captured Bonkomme and the outpost of Faux overlooking the heights." On Saturday, "We have repulsed the enemy in the region of Altkirch." Everyone of these places is in German territory but the French names usually given by General Joffre are not to be found on the map, where they are replaced by their German names. Aspach-le-haut is the German Ober Aspach, Aspach-le-bas is Nieder Aspach, Bonhomme is the German Diedolshausen Ste. Marie is the German Markidch. A glance at the map will show that these reports indicate a front 42 miles in width in German territory which the Allied troops have now occupied. These places indicate the holding of three German lines of railway and a series of important strategic passes on the frontier. That near Bonhomme is 3,000 feet high. The pass of Ste. Marie (Markidch) is over 2,000 feet. The town of Bornhaupt commands the junction of five important roads to Altkirck and Mulhanken.

"The Reckoning for the War."

In the course of a striking article, "The Reckoning for the War," which appears in the current number of "The London Magazine," Mr. H. G. Wells, after showing the appalling atrocities commited by the German soldiery in Belgium and France, voices the sentiment of millions of people when he asks the question—"How can these ruffians be made to answer, after the war, for the dastardly acts of which they have been proved guilty?" Mr. Wells answers the question in a style which leaves no room for doubt as to his feelings in the matter. He says:—

"It is not our business if presently the art nouveau of Berlin proves too much for Cossack self-control. Berlin is not our business. Our mark on the western side is not Berlin at all; our line lies through Bonn and Cologne to the industrial district of Westphalia. Crefeld and Duisburg, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld and Barmen, above all, Essen,—those are the places that must pay, if any German places are to pay, for Louvain and Liege and Rheims. We will make no revenges upon peasants' homes and old-world halls and ancient churches. But at Essen the guns were cast, the steel plate was made; there the "Mighty Sword of Germany" and the "Shining Amour" that has been the curse of all Europe were forged. There, without any statuary or rhetoric, in a hundred great heaps of rustly ruin, torn and twisted by explosives and reddened by fire, we must leave the sort of Denkmal of which Germany stands most in need. There has been no reckoning and nothing is paid for while the murder factories of Essen endure."

The Health of Bombay.

If the vitality statistics furnished by the Municipal Health Department are any index to the general health of the city, Bombay would appear to be placed in the best of circumstances this season, in comparison, at least, with the experiences of the past few years. The death-rate, no doubt, betrays signs of a slow rise, but it stands on a much lower level than it did in the corresponding periods of previous years. Last week it stood at 21.50, while the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceeding five years, 1909 to 1913, was as high as 31.71. And, moreover, for the third week in succession Bombay has been registering more births than deaths, a novel experience in the annals of the city. Last week there were 430 births as against 405 deaths. The figures of the week previous to the last were, it will be remembered, 403 births and 353 deaths. It remains to be seen how long this fortunate state of things will continue. Anyhow, it is a cheerful augury for a glad Christmas and a happy New Year. Coming to the principal causes of mortality during the week under notice, we find that there was but one case each of plague and small-pox, while of cholera there was none. Malaria claimed three victims. As to other ailments diarrhoea accounted for 30 deaths, dysentry 13, debility 40, old age 31, phthisis 23, other diseases of the respiratory system 102. There were eight premature births and 28 still-births.

Malaria in St. George's Hospital.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the prevalence of malaria in the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, is now published, together with the Government Resolution thereon. After exhaustive investigations the Committee have come to the conclusion that, although a number of patients and nurses developed malaria in the hospital during the year 1913, there is no definite proof that infection was contracted while actually resident in the hospital. The hospital records showed that during the whole year 71 attacks of malaria were recorded among the patients and 59 among the nurses. The average number of beds occupied by patients during each month throughout the year was approximately 172, and the average number of malaria attacks among these patients was six each month. The average strength of the nursing establishment was approximately 63 with five cases of malaria each month. Apart from enquiries into the origin of these cases, the Committee also took into consideration the results of examination of the blood of persons suffering from fever in the A Ward, in which the hospital is situated. These results, together with the results of the spleen censuses, conducted by Dr. Bentley and the Health Department in 1910 and 1912, respectively, have led the Committee to conclude that very considerable improvement in the health of the A Ward and the neighbourhood of the Hospital, has been effected in recent years, owing to the energetic anti-malarial operations of the Health Department. The Committee urge that every encouragement should be given to the Department in its policy of administering quinine and closing wells and other malaria breeding places. As to additional direct measures to fight malaria in the hospital itself, the Committee's recommendation that as an experimental measure, a small section of the hospital should be made mosquito-proof, by providing wire-gauze doors and windows, is approved by the Government. The work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 3,727, will be undertaken at once.

Techno-Chemical Research.

The Council of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, have conferred the Associateship of the Institute on Professor D. D. Kanga, M.A., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, in recognition of the valuable research work done by him. Prof. Kanga has had a brilliant career at the University, passing the M.A. examination in chemistry with First Class Honours in 1903. From 1904 to 1907, Mr. Kanga was engaged as Professor of Chemistry and Technology and Superintendent of the Analytical Department at Professor Gajjar's well-known. Techno-Chemical Laboratory. Since 1909 Professor Kanga has been Professor of Chemistry at the Elphinstone College. During the last two years he has been on deputation at the Bangalore Institute of Science as a Government scholar. Both at Prof. Gajjar's Laboratory and in the Science Institute, Professor Kanga has carried out valuable research work in the techno-chemical line, work which has brought him the high honours of the Fellowship of the Chemical Society of London and Associateship of the Institute of Science at Bangalore. Last year Professor Kanga contributed two important papers containing his researches, to the Journal of the Science Institute: one was on "Oil from the Flowers and Leaves of Lavendula Burmanni" and the other on "Oil from the Flowers and Leaves of Lantana Camara". Interesting results have been obtained by Prof. Kanga from the analysis of the oils from these two wild plants. Careers like those of Prof. Kanga and Prof. Gajjar, to say nothing of the work of Bengali chemists, belies the complaint that there is no original talent in this country for scientific research.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Supply and Transport depot at the Arsenale yesterday evening. She spent more than an hour in inspecting the arrangements.

His Excellency the Governor gave yesterday a dinner to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council in the State Bungalow. The following were present:—

Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. C. H. A. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Mr. P. D. Pattani, Mouivi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. G. S. Curtis Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. G. W Hatch, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. N. D. Khandalavala, Mr. J. H. Kothari, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Mr. E. Maconochie, Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Sir Pherozeshah M. Metha, Rao Saheb V. S. Naik, Mr. E. Ferers Nicholson, Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkantha, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Sir Frederick L. Sprott, Mr. E. G. Turner, Mr. S. B. Upasani, Mr. M. de P. Webb, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. P. E. Percival, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Scudamore, Mr. G. D. French, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Mr. S. G. Kharkar, and their Excellencies and staff.

Major N. D. Walker, R. A. M. C., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (sanitary), 4th (Quetta) Division.

Surgeon General T. Grainger, C. B., I. M. S., has been appointed Deputy Director, Medical Service, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Captain W. D. Keyworth, I. M. S., has been appointed specialist in midwifery and diseases of women and children.

The memorial to the late Col. Pilgrim, I. M. S., will take the form of two open-air wards for tuberculosis on the top of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, providing accommodation for 48 patients. The cost will be Rs. 61,000. The original scheme of a sanatorium at Puri was abandoned owing to difficulty regarding endowment.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Jamshedji Bomanji Wadia of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mervanji Pestanji Khareghat, I.M.S., (retired), is appointed to act as Superintendent of Matheran vice Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shakespeare, Political Agent, Manipur, Assam, has been offered command of a battalion in the new Army at Home.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Mr. John Coldstream, I.C.S., of the Punjab Commission, at present on leave, is now a second lieutenant in the British Army and is attached as interpreter with the Jodhpur Lancers.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 5th December stood at 2,699 against 3,672 cases. The Bombay Presidency and Sind had 363 deaths, Madras 13, Bihar and Orissa 109, the United Provinces 489, the Punjab 1,210, Burma 26, the Central Provinces 50, Coorg 1, Mysore State 121, Hyderabad 172, Central India 80 and Kashmir 5.

The Bank of Asia Limited, Lahore, has resolved to go into liquidation voluntarily under supervision of the court and the shareholders have appointed Messrs. Ganguli and Co., Certified Auditors, as liquidators.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL ACTION IN ATLANTIC.

GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK.

TURKISH GARRISON SURRENDERS.

AUSTRIAN ROUT IN SERBIA.

The Press Bureau has announced that a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sturdee engaged five German men-of-war, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nuruberg, Leipzig and Dresden near Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, on Tuesday. The Scharnhorst flying the German Admiral's flag, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk. The other two made off, and are being pursued.

The Turkish garrison at Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and the Enphrates, has surrendered to the British who now control the richest part of the fertile delta.

A Serbian communiqué says that two Austrian army corps have been routed and fled in panic. The Serbians captured 20,000 prisoners and 50 guns, and enormous quantities of munitions. The Serbians recaptured the towns of Valjevo and Uzitze.

The Allies are progressing all along the front and their artillery has established complete mastery.

Desperate fighting is reported from Poland. The enemy on the left bank of the Vistula repeatedly attacked along the whole front but were decimated.

A Warsaw message throws further light on the dreadful carnage that ensued amongst the German troops that tried to break their way through the Russian line south of Lodz. It is estimated that only a remnant escaped out of 80,000. The dead were lying in great mounds.

The cruiser Breslau appeared off Sebastopal, but disappeared when attacked by Russian cruisers and aeroplanes.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PLOT.

WAR PLANNED BEFORE ARCHDUKE'S MURDER.

EX-ITALIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State for India dated Tuesday:—

Signor Giolitti, former Premier, stated in the Italian Parliament that in August 1913, Austria advised Italy of her intention to attack Servia. This has caused profound sensation in Europe, and is considered a culminating indication that Austria in accord with Germany had planned the war long before the murder of the Archduke.

M. Pichon, ex-Foreign Minister of France, corroborates Signor Gioletti's statement regarding Austria's bellicose intentions towards Servia in 1913 and says that Germany and Austria in complete accord wished to profit by the Balkan war.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE ATLANTIC.

THREE GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK.

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY.

THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC.

TWO OTHERS FLIGHT.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 9, 9-10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sturdee has sunk the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig near the Falkland Islands. The British casualties were very few. The action took place at half-past seven in the morning on the eighth inst.

The Nuremberg and Dresden made off, and are being pursued.

Two colliers were also captured. Some survivors of the Leipzig and Gneisenau were rescued.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated 10th December:—

The Admiralty state that the British squadron under Admiral Sturdee engaged five German men-of-war, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg, Leipzig and Dresden near Falkland Islands on 8th December. The Scharnhorst flying the German Admiral's flag, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk. The other two made off and are being pursued. Our casualties are very few.

Vice-Admiral Sturdee, was until recently Chief of the War Staff at the Admiralty and was evidently sent out to the Pacific immediately after the unfortunate action off the Chilian Coast, in which the Monmouth and Good Hope were sunk. No details as to the composition of the squadron under his command are given, but it is worth noting that, according to private advices by the last mail, the Inflexible, Battle-Cruiser, put into Portland unexpectedly from the North Sea, during mail week. She coaled and provisioned and sailed for an unknown destination, but it was stated that her officers and crew had been ordered to take light clothing for a warm climate. The Inflexible is a Dreadnought cruiser of 17,250 tons, with a speed of 25 knots. She carries eight 12in. and sixteen 4-in. guns and is immensely more powerful than any of the German vessels engaged.

The five German men-of-war mentioned in the above message are those which attacked Rear-Admiral Cradock's Fleet, off Valparaiso, on November 1st, and sunk the Monmouth and the Good Hope.

The Scharnhorst and Gniesenau are sister ships. They are armoured cruisers of 11,420 tons. Their speed is 22 knots. Their armament consists of eight 8.2 in., six 5.9 in., twenty 3.4 in., and 18 smaller guns.

The Leipzig is a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons; speed 23 knots; armament ten 4.1 in and 16 smaller guns.

The Dresden is sister ship to the Emden, 3,544 tons, 24.5 knots and twelve 4.1 in. guns.

The Nurnberg is also a protected cruiser of 3,350 tons. Her speed is 23 knots. She carries ten 4.1 in. guns and two machine guns.

The Falkland Islands are a British Colony in the South Atlantic, 250 miles east of Patagonia.

The following naval losses have been sustained by Germany to date since the outbreak of the war:—

Ariadne, 2,618 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Breslau, 4,500 tons. Transferred to Turkey.
Berlin, Auxiliary cruiser of 17,000 tons Interned.
Preussen, 12,997 tons. Interned at Sabang.
Goeben, 22,640. Transferred to Turkey.
Koeln, 4,280 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Emden, 3,544 tons. Completely disabled by H. M. S. Sydney in Indian Ocean.
Koenigsberg, 3,550 tons. Imprisoned in German East African River by H. M. S. Chatham.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (merchant cruiser), 14,000 tons. Sunk by Highflyer.
Cap-Trafalgar (merchant cruiser), 18,000 tons. Sunk off South America.
Cormoran, 1,550 tons. Sunk off Kiao-Chau.
Magdeburg, 4,500 tons. Ran aground and blown up.
Mainz, 4,232 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Hela, 2,003 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Herzogin Elisabeth, 548 tons. Sunk.
Panther, 962 tons. Reported sunk.
Spreewald, 3,899 tons, armed merchantman, captured in the North Atlantic.
Yorck, Cruiser of 9,500 tons. Sunk by Mines.
Soden (gunboat), captured by H.M.S. Cumberland.
2 Destroyers. Sunk in North Sea.
Gunboat. Sunk at Kiao-Chau.
Other destroyers. Damaged in North Sea.
3 Submarines. Sunk in North Sea.
2 Submarines. Sunk in the North Sea.
Submarine, Rammed and Sunk.
2 Submarines. Reported to have been sunk in the Straits of Dover.
Gunboats Iltis, Jaguar, Cormorn Tiger and Lucks, the destroyer Taku and the minelayer Eriching. Sunk at Tsing-tau.
One torpedo boat destroyer. Sunk off estuary of River Ems.
Four destroyers. Sunk off coast of Holland.
Torpedo boat S124 tons. Sunk at the entrance to the Down.
Submarine U18 tons. Sunk off the North Coast of Scotland.
One Cruiser sunk in the Baltic. One cruiser and seven destroyers damaged.
Scharnhorst and Gniesenau, armoured cruisers, sunk in the Atlantic, 11,420 tons each.
Leipzig, protected cruiser, sunk in the Atlantic, 3,200 tons.

ALLIES PROGRESSING EVERYWHERE.

GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED.

OUR ARTILLERY'S COMPLETE MASTERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 9, 5-45 p.m.

A communique issued here says:—There have been artillery duels from the sea to the Lys. There is nothing to report in the region of Arras.

Southward all the positions won by us during the last few days have been organised and strengthened. There was an artillery duel in the district of Aisne, in which we had the advantage. We have made appreciable gains in Argonne.

Owing to the activity of our artillery and infantry, several German trenches have been carried.

We have progressed all along the front except at one point, where the enemy mined one of our trenches.

Our artillery on the heights of the Meuse, has established complete mastery.

Here also we captured several of the enemy's trenches and progressed everywhere.

We also progressed in the wood of Le Prêtre. The enemy's attacks in the Vosges have been repulsed.

The enemy has not attempted seriously to attack the positions captured by us recently.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

A communique says that the French have made notable progress in Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

This evening's communiqué said: There is nothing to report except the advance of our troops on the front of Parvillers and the German attack against Tracy-le-val which was repulsed.

A GALLANT DRUMMER.

AWARDED VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Drummer Bent, 1st battalion, East Lancs Regiment, for his action during a night attack on November 1st when he took command after his officer, pictoon-sergeant and section commander had been struck down and succeeded in holding the position with great coolness. He had shown great gallantry on two previous occasions.

Lance-Corporal Dobson, 2nd battalion, Coldstream Guards, has also been awarded the Victoria Cross.

Twenty further D.S.O.'s have been awarded.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lance-Corporal Dobson's Victoria Cross was for conspicuous bravery on Sept. 28th when on two occasions he brought wounded men into cover who were lying exposed in the open.

LOOPING THE LOOP OVER ANTWERP.

"EXPECT ALLIES ON SATURDAY."

LONDON, Dec. 10.

An airman dropped bombs on the bridge of boats on the Scheldt.

At Antwerp another dropped leaflets telling the population to expect the Allies on December 12th.

The latter was fired on whereupon he looped the loop in derision.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 9.

The French Cabinet will meet in Paris on Friday.

LATER.

The Premier has left for paris. Other Ministers will leave to-morrow. The Diplomatic Corps accompany them.

The officers of the Indian Civil Service recalled from leave on account of the war have been granted pay on the time scale to avoid congestion, and a similar concession is under consideration for officers of the Police Department who have similarly been recalled.

REPEATED GERMAN ATTACKS.

ENEMY DECIMATED BY RUSSIANS.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO BREAK LINE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10, 4.5 a.m.

An official statement says:—

Fighting in Mlawa region on the 8th instant, was less stubborn. The enemy on the left bank of the Vistula repeatedly attacked along the whole front Iloff-Glovo under the cover of darkness in dense masses. They were lit by Russian search-lights and decimated. The enemy's attacks ceased at moonrise.

Desperate fighting was resumed on the 9th on the Lowicz-Iloff front. The enemy was unsucessful. There is no change in Piotrkow region. Stubborn fighting continues south of Cracow. Both sides are alternately attacking.

Two German attempts to break our line have been repulsed with heavy losses.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Obstinate German attacks against Iloff-Lowicz-Strykol-Lody front and on the line stretching north and south, sixteen kilometers westward of Piotrkow have been repulsed. Nevertheless, as Lodz formed the salient, the Russians judged it necessary to evacuate it.

The Austrians appear to have received German reinforcements southward of Cracow, and have resumed the offensive against Neusandec.

A SANGUINARY FIGHT.

BEST PART OF 80,000 GERMANS SLAUGHTERED.

WARSAW, Dec. 9.

The account of the fighting prior to the capture of Lodz says, it was the twenty-fifth and third Guards Corps which were cut off south of Lodz and tried to break their way northward through Brezin, and whcih lies in a hollow in the midst of the wooded country.

The Russians shelled the town for nine hours. Then the infantry made repeated charges. Only a remnant out of the eighty thousand Germans were left. Owing to the small area of the fighting the dead were lying in great mounds.

RUSSIAN MANOEUVRE AT LODZ

STORY OF ENORMOUS LOSSES RIDICULED

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.

A communiqué issued here ridicules the assertions of enormous Russian losses during the evacuation of Lodz.

It affirms that the Rusians retreated at midnight on the 5th instant.

The Germans were afraid of an advance and were inactive for fifteen hours in front of empty Rusian trenches, the assault on which previously cost them ten thousand men.

The Russians in changing their positions at Lodz did not lose a single man.

"We only undertook the manœuvre after the fact had been well established that the Germans had given up the idea of attacks in this region. Our manœuvre was independent of any pressure on the part of the enemy."

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.

A German official communique says:—

"We are in close touch with the Russians in North Poland, who have strongly fortified east of Mlava. Fighting at Lowicz continues.

"The Austrians and Germans in south Poland have renewed the attack."

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 28th November, 1914, are less by Rs. 17,181,064 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED IN SERBIA.

TWO ARMY CORPS FLY IN PANIC.

HUGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 10, 2-30 a.m.

A Serbian communiqué says that two Austrian army corps have been routed and fled in panic. The Serbians captured twenty thousand prisoners and fifty guns, and enormous quantities of munitions. The Serbians recaptured the town of Valjevo and Uzitze.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Servians are progressing in the upper valleys of western Morava and on the left bank of the Lig they have occupied the Leljen Heights, capturing many prisoners and guns. They are in contact with the Austrians in the region of Kosmaj.

ADMINISTRATION CHINA

GENERAL CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

OBLIGATIONS PUNCTUALLY MET.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Sze, the new Chinese Ambassador, said that there is general confidence in the present Government and the President of China.

Government continues successfully to grapple with the opium question and is punctually meeting all obliagtions, notwithstanding the curtailment of the customs and the drop in the rate of exchange owing to the war.

Sze said he had been received with the greatest cordiality by the Governors of Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

HIGH TREASON.

NATURALISED ENGLISHMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Ahlers, German Consul at Sunderland, who is a naturalised Englishman, has been sentenced to death for high treason. He assisted German reservists to return to Germany at the outbreak of war.

Sunderland is a seaport of Durham, at the mouth of the Wear.

RUSSIAN EXCISE RECEIPTS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.

The receipts from the spirits monopoly in September amounted to £170,414 sterling. The decrease, as compared with September 1913, amounted to £7,659,643.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON Dec. 10.

Mr. Byatt, Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar, has been appointed Chief Secretary at Malta.

Mr. Robertson, Assistant Secretary on the Gold Coast, replaces Mr. Byatt.

PRINCE OF WALES,

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold of Battenberg have been promoted to be lieutenants.

FIGHTING FOR OUR RIGHTS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lord Haldane in a speech in London emphasised that we were fighting alongside the splendid army of France for our rights. We would fight to the finish.

CAPTURE OF KURNA.

TURKISH COMMANDER SURRENDERS.

BRITISH SECURE COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE DELTA.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 10, 2-30 a.m.

The Turkish garrison at Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates, has surrendered to the British who control the richest part of the fertile delta.

LONDON, Dec. 10, 4-5 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Persian Gulf expedition with a naval force and armed steamers attacked the enemy on the 5th instant, on the left bank of the Tigris opposite Kurna at the river's junction with the Euphrates.

The enemy were driven across the river with heavy loss, two guns and seventy prisoners being captured. Two steamers were hit by shells.

On the 7th the British captured Masera, opposite Kurna, taking three guns.

On the 8th two Indian regiments with two mounted guns crossed the Tigris by a flying bridge of dhows northwards of Kurna which was occupied on the 9th. The late Governor of Basra, commanding the Turkish forces, surrendered unconditionally.

The troops engaged in this smart little affair have secured complete control from Kurna to the sea of the richest part of the fertile Delta.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

A communiqué states:—

Subsi Bey, late Vali of Basrah, commanding the forces at Qurnah, (north of Basrah), unconditionally surrendered yesterday with 42 Turkish officers, 960 Turkish soldiers, and 4 guns.

MINES OFF FINLAND.

CONSTERNATION OF SWEDES.

ATTRIBUTED TO GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9.

The Press and public are astounded at the discovery of mines off the Finnish coast, where three Swedish steamers were wrecked recently owing to mines their crews being drowned.

The Swedes are convinced that the mines were laid by the Germans.

The Captains of other steamers say, that on Saturday and Sunday they saw German warships off Finland.

BRESLAU APPEARS OFF SEBASTOPOL.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9.

It is officially announced that the cruiser Breslau appeared off Sebastopol, but disappeared when Russian cruisers and aeroplanes attacked her.

Sebastopol is a Russian seaport and fortress near the south-west extremity of the Crimea.

The Breslau is a cruiser of 4,478 tons, with a speed of 28.3 knots. Her armament consists of 12—4.1 in. quickfirers, four machine guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

JAPAN AND KIAOCHAO.

TOKIO, Dec. 10, 4-5 a.m.

Replying to a question in the Diet, Baron Kato explained that when Japan in the ultimatum spoke of restoring Kiaochao to China she did so in order to secure peace in the Orient.

JAPAN'S BUDGET ESTIMATES.

TOKIO, Dec. 9.

The budget estimates provide for a decrease in revenue of 8,100,000 sterling, rendering necessary a curtailment of expenditure in the Home Departments.

KAISER STILL IN BED.

LONDON, Dec. 10, 2-30 a.m.

The German Emperor was still in bed to-day, but listened to a report on the military situation.

The statement in Reuter's telegram that the export of wheat from India has been prohibited is not correct. There has, so far, been no actual prohibition, but concerning high prices which are seriously affecting the consumers in Upper India there may be a limitation of export in respect of this year's crop only. The circumstances in connection with the next year's harvest have still to develop.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE WAR.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SPEECH.

SOME GERMAN MISCALCULATIONS.

On November 10, Mr. Lloyd George made a characteristic "recruiting" speech at a great Free Church demonstration in the City Temple. He said that it was a great wrench for most of them who had through the whole of their lives been fighting against militarism to be driven by irresistible forces of conscience to support a war. Within the last few days one of the greatest generals and strategists in the French Army talked to him about his experiences in the war, and this general said that the man who was responsible for this war had the soul of a devil. (Loud cheers.) Who waws responsible? Not Great Britain. (Cheers.) Had we meditated a war of aggression against anybody, did they think we should have had to improvise an army after the war began? (Cheers.) We were prepared for defence against all the military Powers of the world put together. (Cheers.) We had raised the greatest voluntary army that the world had ever raised. And in a few months we would double it. "As the Lord liveth we have engaged in no conspiracy against Germany." (Cheers.) We engaged in this war from motives of purest chivalry in order to defend the weak. (Cheers.)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

Nor was France responsible. The French people abhorred the idea of war and the Government shared that abhorrence to the full. Russia also, was not responsible. It was an essential part of the German case that Russia would not be ready for war for three years. (Laughter.) It was not Belgium or Servia. Did the poor victims of a bird of prey commence hostilities? Looking back they could see Austria hovering like a hawk over the Balkans. The vulture had been hanging over Belgium for some time. It made a mistake. It soared so high that even the most discerning falcon might have made a mistake. It thought it was pouncing on a rabbit, and fell on a hedgehog. (Laughter and cheers.) It had been bleeding and sore ever since. (Cheers.) There were men who maintained that war was not justifiable under any conditions, those who said if we had a second William the Conqueror landing in this island—(laughter)—not a very likely contingency—(laughter)—one or two accidents that had happened that day had made that prospect a little more remote—(cheers)—to impose his own language, laws, and rule upon us, to ravage and destroy we ought not to use a deadly weapon to defend our homes and country. It was not the creed of the Puritan fathers, and it was not a principle of the Christian faith. That faith deprecated revenge and retaliation, but he never read a saying of the Master's which would condemn men of striking a blow for right, justice, or protection of the weak. (Cheers.)

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

To carry those principles too far was just the way to destroy the possibility of their ever becoming realised. The surest method of establishing the reign of peace on earth was by making the way of the transgressor of the peace of nations too hard for the rulers of nations to tread it. (Cheers.) Germany's demand was that Belgium should give facility to Germany to drive a dagger into the heart of her good neighbour, France through her unprotected side. (Hear, hear.) A meaner, shabbier, more cowardly request was never addressed to a Government. (Cheers.) Belgium was to be nominally neutral, but Belgian roads, Belgian rivers, Belgian railways were to take sides. In modern warfare railways were more formidable weapons than rifles. (Cheers.) Suppose Russia had gone to Germany and said: "I have a quarrel with Austria, but I cannot very well get at her through Galicia, there is a very formidable fortress there which I can attack but cannot pronounce. (Laughter.) I cannot get at her through the Carpathians; would you mind allowing our forces to go through Silesia? Austria is not expecting us that way." She would have said what Belgium said to Germany. (Cheers.) If Britain, after passing her word, had left that little country bleeding on the roadside without attempting to rescue her, the infantry of Germany would have been shared by the British Empire. (Cheers.)

THE ENTRANCE OF THE TURK.

But they had been assailed by another national exponent of the higher culture—Turkey. (Loud laughter). He could not pretend he was sorry. (Hear, hear.) They had done their best to avoid this quarrel with this miserable, wretched, contemptible Empire on the Bosphorus. (Cheers). It filled them with disdain and scorn that they should have to endure every day the insults of the Turk. But the hour had struck on the great clock of destiny for settling accounts with the Turk. (Loud cheers.) He was not talking of Turkey as the enemy of Christendom. We were not fighting Mahomedanism but the Turk. After all the British Empire was the greatest Mahomedan Empire in the world. The Ottoman Empire was a second-rate Mahomedan Power, although it gave itself airs of leadership to the whole Mahomedan world. The Turk was the greatest enemy of his own faith, because he had discredited it by misgovernment. What had the Turk in common with the cultured Mahomedanism of India? What had the Turks ever contributed to culture, art, or to any aspect of human progress? They were a human cancer, a bleeding agony in the flesh of the lands which they misgoverned, rotting every fibre of life. (Cheers). They had ruled over most of the countries which were the cradle of civilisation, and which were once the most fruitful in the world. The Turk came, and the tread of his blood-stained sandal, scorched and withered life and fertility out of whole territories, and the people he subjected to his rule had for centuries been the victims of his indolence, his incompetence, and his lust.

PAYING THE BILL.

This great war was expensive beyond any war that had ever been seen in the world. He would have to present the bill either this week or next week, and he was sure that, though they would be appealed they would not quail. (Cheers and laughter.) We could afford it better than the best of our foes. It meant renunciation and self-denial. But when men were giving their lives freely it was a poor thing to grudge any part of our riches for the Motherland which had nurtured us. (Cheers.) As Lord Kitchener said, above all they needed men, and the more men that come forward quickly the sooner the war would be over. Apart from the fact that they could put more men into the field, the mere knowledge that Great Britain had, say, two millions of men who could, after a few months' training, be put into the field, would be an element at the right moment in bringing about peace.

APPEALING FOR MEN.

Those who were declining to place their services at the disposal of the country were prolonging their country's agony. Recognition of the justice of a war was not even the beginning of service, it was only the foundation. There were far too many content to send others and the children of others to face the perils of the war. Those who approved of the war and thought it the duty of others to make all the necessary sacrifices to bring it to a triumphant end he dispised. Parents who presented such a standard of duty to their children and taught them at the start of life the lesson of duty shirked were traitors to their most sacred trust, to their country, and to their children. There were some young men who asked why they should drag their precious lives into the zone of danger, and said there were plenty eager to do that. There were, thank God. It was only a minority who were cowards. All the same, unless the men and women of this country were prepared to tender all they possessed and could command the Britain was indeed doomed, for she would stand alone in the world as the only land whose children were not prepared to sacrifice themselves for their honour. Frenchmen were willingly, gladly, ardently rushing forward to give all they owned for the land whose glory was dearer to them than life. Let them be fair, Germans were doing it, and if Germans, with such a cause, could do it, could not Britain, fighting one of the most chivalrous battles the world had ever seen, rely upon her children to rally to her honoured flag? That was his appeal to the young men of the Nonconformist Churches. He hoped that within the next few days there would be a call for another large contingent of men. He would like to see each country called upon for its quota. All our rights and liberties had been won by men who counted their lives as nothing so long as their country and their faith were free. In the days of the battles for religious freedom there were shirkers. Their cowardice did not save them. It was appointed that men should die once. But after that the judgment. And brave men did not fear judgment. Sacrifice was ever the surest road to redemption. (Cheers.)

GERMANY'S FUNDAMENTAL ERROR.

This was a call to the manhood of our people for one of the greatest issues ever fought on stricken field. We were making progress. The German Eagle was once so high that it pecked at the stars. It was not yet quite on the earth, but it was getting nearer to it. (Cheers.) Until there was a more complete understanding among the nations every country must be prepared to defend its own rights, interests, and liberties. (Cheers.) The basis on which Germany calculated when she invaded Belgium was that the military efficiency of the plans was everything and the righteousness of its details nothing. It was essential in the interests of the moral good government of the world for the future that that slander on destiny should be nailed once for all to the counter. (Cheers.) The fundamental error of the German calculation was becoming more and more manifest every day. They were beginning to realise that justice was the greatest of all military assets. The wrongful invasion of Belgium and the trampling on the rights of a small nationality had become a military weakness to them. This war had demonstrated that the justice of a nation's cause was in itself a military equipment of the first magnitude and importance. He saw accounts of victories here and mishaps there, but through it all he thought he could see the hand of justice gradually, slowly, but certainly gripping victory. (Cheers.)

PROFESSOR WEISMANN'S DEATH.

A "Central News" message, from Amsterdam announces the death on Nov. 9 at the age of 80 of Professor August Weismann, Professor of Zoology and Biology at the University of Freiburg. Profesor Weismann was the doyen of German naturalists, and was a prominent follower of Darwin, to whose life and theories he devoted a book a few years ago. Dr. Weismann's name is best known as the author of the germ-plasm theory of heredity and the denial of the transmission of acquired characters. This theory was strongly opposed by the orthodox Darwinians. Dr. Weismann wrote many works in exposition of his biological views; the more important of them have been translated into English.

The Jhansi Girls' Brigade, under the patronage of the Hon. Captain J. H. Abbot, are collecting subscriptions in aid of the widows and orphans of the men of the Belgian Army killed in the war. The pathetic appeal on their subscription cards—"Our truest friends and our staunchest Ally. Please help the desolate widow and the fatherless child"—is one which should meet with a ready and generous response.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

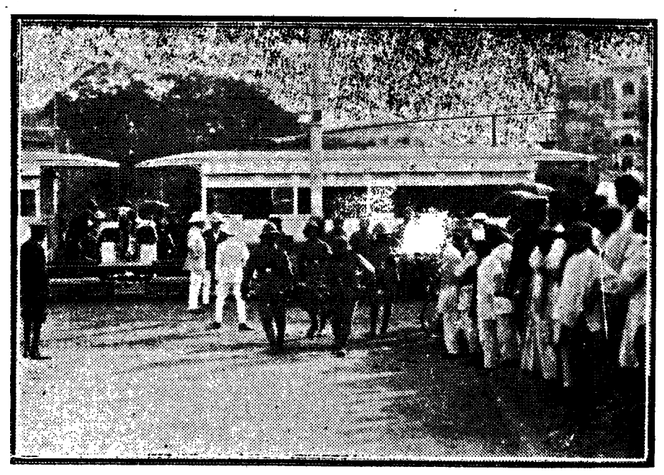

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Arrival at Lady Hardinge Base Hospital.

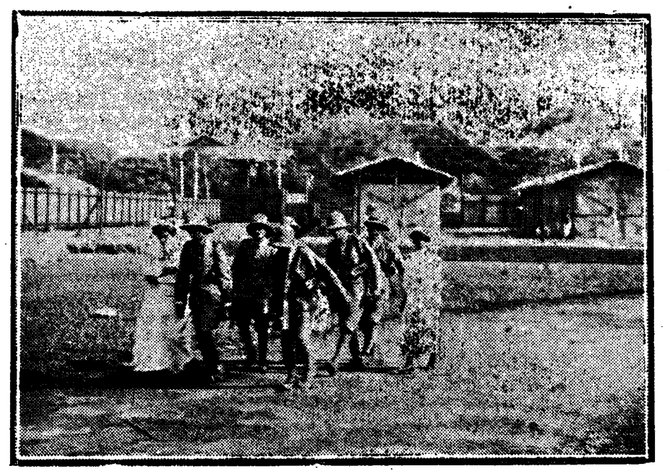

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Being taken to the wards.

CAPTAIN B. H. ALDERSON.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Of 34th Poona Horse who is reported wounded in action.

LIEUT. F. A. DE PASS.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Of 34th Poona Horse who is reported killed in action.

GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG.

BRAVE GIRL WHO DEFIES THE KAISER

A telegram from Luxemburg of November 10th says that at the opening of the Parliamentary session the Grand Duchess, in her speech from the throne, said:—

"We are all deeply affected by the appalling spectacle of the murderous war in which our neighbours are lacerating each other. Our neutrality was violated, and we hurriedly lodged a protest informing the guarantee Powers. The Chamber approved our proceedings. Our rights, though violated, remain. An indemnity for the wrong done us was promised. We have received already an indemnity for the damage caused by the passage of troops through the country. I thank the population for its correct attitude, whereby disagreeable events have been avoided. Our neighbours in other countries are accomplishing marvels of bravery for the greatness and happiness of their fatherland. We also will stand for our country. God protect our dear country!"

The speech was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The boldness with which the young Grand Duchess (she is only just over 20) continues to defy the Kaiser is quite refreshing, says "The Standard." On the invasion of the Duchy by the German hordes she drew a motor car across the bridge to stop their entry. She was rudely forced to withdraw to her castle while the Germans seized the government offices. A little later she was removed to a German castle near Nurnberg and interned. But her faithful officials and people refused to carry on the affairs of the country without her orders, and matters being in a state of stagnation and deadlock, the Germans sent her back again.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The following are the units of the Home Counties Division which have recently arrived in India at the destinations named:

Surrey Infantry Brigade:—4th Royal West Surrey Regiment, Secunderabad; 5th Royal West Surrey Regiment, Lucknow; 5th East Surrey Regiment, Cawnpore; 6th East Surrey Regiment, Fyzabad.

Kent Infantry Brigade:—4th East Kent Regiment, Mhow, 5th East Kent Regiment, Jubbulpore, 5th Royal West Kent Regiment, Jhansi.

Middlesex Infantry Brigade:—9th Middlesex Regiment, Dinapore; 10th Middlesex Regiment, Fort William; 4th Shropshire Light Infantry, Rangoon; 4th Border Regiment, Maymyo.

1st Home Counties Brigade, R.F.A.:—1st Sussex Battery, Mhow.

2nd Home Counties Brigade, R.F.A.:—4th Sussex Battery, Ambala; 5th Sussex Battery, Multan; 6th Sussex Battery, Ferozepore..

3rd Home Counties Brigade, R.F.A.:—1st Kent Battery, Jubbulpore; 2nd Kent Battery, Jubbulpore; 3rd Kent Battery, Jubbulpore.

Consequent on the arrival of the above units the following moves have been carried out by the units of the Essex Division:

5th Somerset Light Infantry from Jubbulpore to Ambala; 6th Hampshire Regiment from Dinapore to Agra; 6th Hampshire Battery from Delhi to Ambala; 4th Dorsetshire Regiment from Mhow to Ambala; A detachment of the 4th Duke of Cornwallis Light Infantry from Bareilly to Sialkot.

MUSIC AND GAIETY IN THE TRENCHES

IMPROMPTUS GERMAN ORCHESTRA.

The following—by turns amusing and pathetic—picture of life behind the German front is given by Herr Oscar Bongrad, one of the correspondents of the Berlin "Zeitung am Mittag" at the main German headquarters:—

In the main street there is a small and simple pastrycook shop, where coffee is also served. . . . . The shop is full of soldiers, who are seated at the tables drinking or buying coffee. The coffee is cheap—2d. a cup, with milk and sugar, but the pastries are dear, because flour is scarce. . . . .

Excellent as our arrangement of field kitchens is, the usual fare on pea-sausage and bacon becomes gradually a bit monotonous, and so it is that a cup of hot coffee with milk and cake appears to our brave fellows the grandest of all delicacies.

Of course the men exchange their experiences and views.

"We have real mattresses," said a Saxon fellow in my hearing, sipping his coffee—"mattresses and a sofa which we have obtained from a village deserted by the inhabitants and destroyed by French artillery."

"That is nothing," replied a Badenese soldier; "we have a piano, and each time a shell strikes near us or a shrapnel bursts over our heads our acting officer plays a march.

"We also sing to the accompaniment of the piano—especially during the interval for dinner. We have, indeed, entered into a tacit agreement with the French to stop all fire between 12 and 1 o'clock, so that they and we might not be disturbed when we feed."

The crown, however, was set upon these stories by the narrative of a Landwehr man who boasted that in their trenches they had formed a quartette. He played the mouth-organ, another possessed a clarinette, a third used an old door as a drum, while a fourth one turned a poker into a triangle. Recently when they had been playing during the dinner hour the Blue Danube valse the inmates of the other (the French) trench started a dance.

FATHER MEETS HIS SON.

Suddenly, in the midst of this conversation, there is a tramp of horses, and a patrol comes on the scene. The Field-greys look out with curiosity. Then, all of a sudden, a crash. One of the marble tables is upset with a bang, the cups fly on the floor and are broken into bits, the chairs are pushed back, and a Landstrum man who had been sitting in a corner rushes out into the street.

"Fritz, Fritz; sonny, here I am—your father!" One of the riders stops the horse—he has recognised his father. Hundred and one questions burst forth—after mother, after brothers, and sisters. But the leader of the patrol is already calling, "Come, we must go further."

The young man turns for the last time in his saddle and waves his lance. The father remains standing still at the door, and large tears fall upon his grey beard. We stand silent and deeply moved, and the young Frenchwoman (the proprietress of the shop) rushes with a loud sob into the little room behind the shop.

NIGHT ATTACK BY INDIAN TROOPS.

WURTEMBERGERS BADLY CUT UP.

"The Times" Special Correspondent in the North of France wired on November 10th, as follows:—

In the earlier days of the fighting between Ypres and Lille it was found necessary to move four French batteries from their position. After a forced night march the advanced guard signalled that they were getting near the enemy. How near they were or in what strength was quite unknown.

An officer of our Indian troops met them. He had been in charge of a reconnoitring expedition by night and had obtained valuable information. The exact strength and position of the Wurtembergers in the neighbourhood were known. A whole battalion of Indians were at that moment, he explained, waiting a signal to attack the unsuspecting enemy.

There had been no fighting that night, and a wonderful calm had settled down on the country-side. There was no moon; but there was a touch of a departed summer in the refreshing breeze which swept across the fields. The French Algerian troops and the Moroccan *tirailleurs* had heard that things were moving and had obtained permission to join in this night attack. Silently they marched towards the enemy's lines, spreading themselves out over the intervening country, the Algerians in the vanguard.

There was a sudden alarm. Shouts increasing in violence and volume came from the German ranks. Then came the crack of rifles. The Indians had accounted for their outposts. There was general movement in the German camp and machine guns were brought into action. The attacking party became silent. The enemy assuming that every man among our forces had been accounted for, withdrew. Actually, however, our casualties were negligible. Shelter had been taken in a ditch which ran beside a hedge—a natural and perfect trench.

Once again our troops stormed the enemy's positions. This time they had the aid of some French mitrailleuses, and they mowed down the enemy. A quarter of an hour later the Indian, Moroccan, and Algerian soldiers were fighting house-to-house and hand-to-hand battles in the villages of Hollebeke and Messines. As a result the whole body of Wurtembergers were thrown back in disorder with a loss of 3,000 dead and wounded. Many prisoners were captured during this five hours' fight. Six guns were taken. And the Allies had gained six miles.

The Committee on the co-operative movement, of which Sir Edward Maclagan is the Chairman, is returning to Delhi in about ten days' time and will examine a few witnesses on the 21st instant.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The following casualties are announced.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW WOUNDED.

Capt. A. L. Prince, Loyal North Lancs.

WOUNDED.

Second Lieut C. H. Martin, East Lancs.
Second Lieut G. Morse, Field Artillery.
Capt. W. M. Thomson, Seaforths.
Capt. C. Hamilton, Sherwoods.
Second Lieut W. Barrie, Black Watch.

WOUNDED IN NIGERIA.

Lieut Luxford. (East Surreys) Nigeria Regt.

PRISONERS.

Lieut.-Col. A. Abercrombie, Connaughts.
Capt. N. Baxter, Hampshires.
Lieut.-Col. S. C. Jackson, Hampshires.
Lieut Le Hunte, Hampshires.
Lieut R. Joynson, Scottish Borderers.
Second Lieut R. P. Bell, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. R. A. Boger, Flying Corps.
Capt. Broderip, Somersets.
Capt. C. Edmunds, Medicals.
Capt. F. Garland, Medicals.
Capt. E. Middleton, Medicals.
Lieut Hon. A. Fraser, (Master of Saltoun) Gordons.
Second Lieut I. B. Hamilton, Gordons.
Capt. R. Grey, Horse Artillery.
Hon. F. R. Keppel, Coldstream.
Second Lieut C. Magrath, Royal Irish Regt.
Capt. J. Montgomery, 7th. Dragoon Guards.
Second Lieut J. B. Oakes, Norfolks.
Second Lieut A. Reeve, Norfolks.
Major C. Toogood, Lincolns.
Capt. G. P. Wymer, Manchesters, Irish Guards.
Second Lieut Viscount Casterosse, Irish Guards.

REJOINED.

Second Lieut Littleboy, West Kents.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut C. F. F. Campbell, Scots Guards.

MADRAS ALIEN ENEMIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

It is understood that the Madras Government have under contemplation the opening of an interment camp for enemy aliens at Pallavaram.

A certain number of Germans and Austrians, resident in the Presidency, are expected to be bought down to-morrow, and they will be temporarily interned in a building near the King Institute, Guindy.

EFFECT OF WAR ON CHINA.

The *Celestial Empire*, discussing the effects of the war on China, begins by calling attention to the bountiful rice crops in Kiangsu. It then goes on to say:—

The one great drawback is the war. Neither Vienna nor Berlin of course gave a thought to China when the celebrated ultimatum was issued. China was too remote to be affected, except perhaps at Tsingtau. Yet we, living on the spot, or near enough to it, know that from Harbin to Hongkong China has been intimately affected, and mainly to her detriment. Shanghai is at the present moment sending off charitable relief to the needy in Shantung, where, of course, the situation is mast keenly felt. The Chinese are naturally a benevolent, people to whom distress never appeals in vain. In their present noble action, therefore, they are but following their usual instinct. Under ordinary circumstances a bountiful harvest would be the precursor of a lively trade both in exports and imports. The first is now curtailed for two reasons, the shortened demand due to the close blockade of a great portion of Europe, and the concurrent upset of the ordinary facilities due to credit. The second depends on the first. China, therefore, is being hit almost as hardly, apart altogether from the Tsingtau incident, as the neutral countries of Europe.

GOVERNMENT'S STRONG POSITION.

Politically her position seems one on which her Government is most sincerely to be congratulated. Here, again, we are eliminating the question of Tsingtau. Not a few people believed that with the upset in Europe there would arise, as though in sympathy, fresh disturbances in China. So far we see no sign of any such thing. Empty threats there have been. Rumours there have been, as there always are, but none of the many inland correspondents of our Shanghai journals have hinted at anything more dangerous then troubles with "tu feis," and the like. The Government loan has been so well received that it may rightly be claimed by the President and his supporters as proof positive of the acceptance of the new régime at least by the moneyed classes, and they, in China as elsewhere, wield no little influence. Moreover, it is well known that the more a Government is indebted to its own people the more certain it is of their support. We see no reason at the moment to doubt that in this autumn of 1914 the Chinese Government occupies a stronger position than that held by any other Chinese Government for many a long day.

PEACE WITH AMERICA,

Sir E. Grey announced on November 12 that as soon as he should hear that ratifications had been exchanged, he proposes to publish the text of the Treaty of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. It is not the fact that treaties in identical terms have been arranged with 28 other Powers, and it is not proposed to arrange treaties of a similar or more comprehensive character between Great Britain and its present Allies and with neutral Powers generally.

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THE DATE OF THE BHARATA FIGHT.

ANTIQUITY OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., whose researches into ancient Indian History, especially in regard to the origin and antiquity of the Era of the Kali Yuga and the date of the Mahabhar ata War are well known, attempts in the following article to arrive at the correct date of this great war of ancient times. Mr. Vaidya, after briefly discussing the conclusions and theories already reached and propounded by Western and Eastern scholars concludes that the orthodox date, 3101 B.C., is the correct date of the fight.

So thick is the mist that hangs over Ancient Indian History that one is not able to assign even probable dates to many an event mentioned in ancient Sanskrit books. The earliest date that has now been fixed by scholars, with any degree of certainty is 480 B.C., the date of Buddha's death. But the dates of events preceding that event are the subject of conflicting opinions. Among these latter stands the great Bharata fight, which according to the orthodox Hindu view took place in 3101 B. C. That is also the year from which the Kaliyuga is said to have commenced. I shall endeavour to show that this is the probable date of that mighty strife, on grounds, which it will be difficult to ignore.

One may be prone to imagine that the incidents referred to in the Mahabharata are enveloped in a legendary atmosphere, and any attempt to give dates to them is futile. We must not, however, be led away by such an idea, for the orthodox Hindu considers the battle to be the first historic event in Indian History and students of Ancient Indian Literature do not hesitate to give this story of the great epic a historical aspect.

DATES ASSIGNED BY INDIAN SCHOLARS.

Various are the dates arrived at by eminent Indian and European Pandits in dealing with this subject. Professor Rangacharya believes that the time assigned to the present Kali age, viz., 3101 B. C., is too early. He is inclined to put it at a much later date, and believes that the earlier date was arrived at by the Indian Astrologer—Aryabhatta—on a purely hypothetical inference.

Mr. R. C. Dutt in his History of Indian Civilization comes to his conclusion on certain data found in the Puranas relating to genealogies of kings in the present epoch. We are referred to a passage in the Bhagvat, which states that one thousand and fifteen years elapsed between the birth of Parikshit and the reign of Nanda. It is also given in the Puranas and the Bharata, that Parikshit was born three months after the battle of Kurukshetra. It is known that Nanda preceded Chandragupta by a hundred years, and that the latter lived in 312 B. C. Hence, according to Mr. Dutt's theory, we arrive at 1015 plus 100 plus 312 equal to 1427 B. C. as the possible date of the Bharata fight.

Mr. Aiyyar of Madras, on the other hand, gives a different date, viz., 1200 B. C. This results from his interpretation of a *shloka* in Varahamihira; which gives the time of Yudhisthira. The same lines, however, are construed by Kalhana and other Kashmir pandits in a different manner, and they come to 2448 B. C. as the approximate date of the contest.

In reply to these theories I may adduce the evidence of some extracts made from the work of Megasthenes, who, as is well known, was the great Ambassador at the Court of Chandragupta: His original work is unfortunately lost to us, but from the little that remains we find that, identifying Haracles with Hari or Shrikrishna, (as being worshipped by the Showrseni people), there were 138 generations between Shrikrishna and Chandragupta. This works out roughly to 2,760 years at 20 years per generation. Now, the date of Chandragupta is 312B.C., therefore the date of Shrikrishna is nearly 2760 plus 312 equal to 3072B.C., which coincides very nearly with the orthodox date of the Bharata fight, viz., 3101 B.C.

WESTERN SCHOLARS' DATES.

Turning one's attention next to the standard work on Sanskrit Literature by Professor Macdonell—a great Vedic scholar—one finds that he speaks of the famous Epic as having for its historical background the ancient conflict between the two neighbouring tribes, the Kurus and the Panchalas. These two peoples are represented in the Yajurveda asbeing already united. Moreiover, in Kathaka we come across Dhritarashtra and he appears to be a well-known figure therein. From these data Professor Macdonell argues that the Bharata fight preceded the Yajurveda, and that by about a hundred years. It is also found that the name of Janamejaya Parikshit occurs several times in the Shatapatha Brahamanas, and we may accept this conclusion. But we strongly doubt the final inference drawn by Professor Macdonell, who, taking 1000B.C. as the data of the Yajurveda, fixes his estimation of the date of the Bharata fight to about a hundred years before that period.

In an article published in the London Royal Asiatic Society's Journal of April 1914, Mr. Pargiter of the Calcutta High Court establishes a relation in time between the Rigveda (the *mantra* portion of it) and the Bharata fight. He takes into consideration the genealogical trees given in the Puranas of times before the Kaliyuga, and finds it stated there that Devapi—the author of a Rigvedic Hymn,—was the brother of Shantanu, the father of Bhishma. He, therefore, comes to the conclusion that the Bharata fight comes after the Rigveda by about a hundred years. Further, Devap stands removed by about 30 generations after Vishwamitra. Taking 20 years for each generation it gives us a period of about 600 years intervening between Vishwamitra and Devapi. Now Mr. Pargiter argues that supposing the Bharata fight took place in about 1000B.C., then plus 600 equal 1600B.C., is the earliest date of the Vedic age, and this date almost coincides with the date generally given to that age, viz., 1700—1000B.C. Independent of these calculations by Mr. Pargiter the same conclusion can be arrived at from the Mahabharata, Devapi is also there mentioned as the elder brother, who resigned the kingdom in favour of his younger brother Shantanu. This same fact again appears in the Brihaddevata of the Rigvedas. We, moreover, find that in the Mahabharata the Panchalas are often called the Somakas, and that King Drupada is in some places styled Somaki. Now, Somaka was an ancester of Drupada in the fourth generation. In the Rigvedas he is mentioned as the son of Sahadeva, and he is also found in the Aitereya Brahmana, where he is depicted as performing the Rajasuya and drinking the Soma juice whereby he acquires fame. He probably raised the Panchalas to renown, and that is the reason why they go by the name of Somakas. All these facts tend to show that Mr. Partiger's statement that the Rigvedas date prior to the Bharata is well founded. But we do not agree with Mr. Pargiter in fixing the date given to the Rigveda.

It will thus be seen that there is strong evidence to say that the dates of the Bharata, and the Yujur and the Rigveda are interdependent. There can be no doubt that the Bharata fight stands between Yujurveda and the Rigveda, the latter preceding and the former following the fight. If, therefore, the dates of either the Rigveda of the Shatapatha Brahmana, (which presuppose the Rigveda), could be arrived at with any degree of probability, the Bharata fight could be assigned its proper date. Vedic scholars have assigned to the Rigveda a date ranging over 1,500—1,000 B. C. and to the Shatapatha Brahamana the date 800—500 B. C. We believe that this estimate falls too short of the probable reality.

ASTRONOMICAL EVIDENCE.

Recent investigations made by Professor Jacobi from astronomical observations, show that the Vedic age goes so far back as 4,000 B.C. Mr. Shankar Balkrishna Dixit in his excellent History of Bharatiya Jyotish points out an astronomical datum which is of the greatest importance in throwing light on the subject under discussion, as it fixes the date of the Shatapatha Brahamana. A passage from this work mentions that the constellation of Krittikas (the Pleiades) rose in due East at that time. This means that the Krittikas were then on the Equator, or in other words that they had no declination. At present, however, the Krittikas are to the North of the Equator calculating from their present position, the next preceding time when they were on the Equator, and taking the annual precession to be 50". Mr. Dixit finds that the brightest star in that constellation was on the Equator about 2990 B.C., i.e., nearly 3,000 B.C. As the passage refers to this fact as a contemporaneous event, it cannot be an error to say that the work was composed in about 3,000 B.C., and not later. (Indian Antiquary Vol. XXIV page 245).

Now supposing that the Equinox was at a certain point A in 1900 A.D., in order that the Krittikas may be on the Equator, the Equinoxial point must have been at some other position say A. The Krittikas being to the North of the Ecliptic, the distance between these two points A & A can be determind. This was found to be 68deg., and each degree of precession being equal to 72 years we arrive at the figure 4896 years (68 by 72). Deducting from this number 1900 we get 2996 B.C. or nearly 3,000 B.C. as the approximate date of the Shatapatha Brahamana. From this we can come to the date of the Bharata fight by adding about a hundred years, i.e., 3100 B.C., and adding further a few centuries more we come to the date of the Rigveda. The period, therefore, viz., 4000—3300 B.C. which has been assigned to it, by Prof. Jacobi stands on good grounds.

But although Mr. Dixit's calculations are unimpeachable, his theory does not go unchallenged. It has been opposed by arguments based on what is termed the theory of reminiscence. It is argued that because the Shatapatha speaks of the rising of the Krittikas in the present tense it does not necessarily follow that the phenomena existed when the work was composed. For the event might have been one that had clung so fast to the memory of the people, that although it was an event of the past at the time of the composition of the Shatapatha, it was represented as an event as then existing. In support of their argument the propounders of this theory of reminiscence bring forward the analogous fact that although the months of Chaitra and Vaishaka do not at present form the Vasanta Ritu, the people, sticking to the formula, commonly consider that these two months do from the Vasanta Ritu. These arguments, however, are not substantial enough. For one thing, it is not probable that one would deliberately state a thing as existing unless it was actually so, and further the supporters of the theory of reminiscence do not deny that the Krittikas rose due East in 3000 B.C., yet they argue that the statement in the Shatapatha was made in an *ex post facto* manner from memory or tradition only in about 800 B.C., and thus give the latter as the probable date of the Shatapatha Brahmana. Now the Krittikas must have ceased to rise in the East about 2600 B.C., i.e., 2600—800 equals 1,800 years before the date given to the Shatapatha by the theory of reminiscence It is very hard to believe that an astronomical event eighteen centuries old, should be so fresh in men's minds as to give rise to a ritualistic formula. The argument based on the supposed formula remaining so long in people's minds, is one that can hardly hold water. Moreover, it is a known fact that no such formula existed in the case of the Krittikas. The only thing, if at all, that this argument can prove is the high state of civilization in India at that early date.

Another astronomical calculation by Mr. Dixit fixes 1400 B.C., as the date of the Vedanga Jyotisha. Prof. Max Muller has independently arrived at 1180 B.C., as the date for this work. The difference of about 200 years is not great, taking millennium as the standard in dealing with ancient Indian History. If the Vedanga is 1200 B.C., old, the Shatapatha must be much older.

From internal evidence again in the Mahabharata, the fulfilment of the covenant by the Pandavas of 12 years' exile and one year's incognito are counted on lunar basis. At the time of the Vedanga Jyotisha the lunar year was out of date. Taking, thereof, 1400 B.C., as the date of this work, the date of the Bharatta fight must have been long previous to it. There is again a reference in the Mahabharata and also in the Shatapatha to human sacrifices. The descriptions given of these are very vivid, giving us an impression that it was a living institution at that time and thus proving also the great antiquity of these two books.

There is a tendency among European scholars to assign to the Indo-Aryan civilization a more recent date. It is a great strain to their minds to go back to 3000 B.C., when Greek civilization dates as far back as only 1000—500 B.C. There is also the bias based on Jewish chronology which places man's first appearance on this earth in 4004 B.C. But this idea is dying out as recent European explorers prove from inscriptions and archaeological finds that Egypt and Babylonia had reached the zenith of their civilization as far back as 4,000 B.C.

These are then, in a small compass, the various theories that have been brought forward in assigning a probable date to the Bharata fight. The two chief dates viz., about 1400—1000 B.C. and about 3000 B.C., are as far as under as the poles. It is, moreover, said that the gap between the date of Buddha and that of the Bharata fight, viz., 3000 B.C., is too wide to cover. But that argues nothing. All that we can arrive at in these matters is more or less a correct surmise. The attempt made by Mr. Dixit which gives Shatapatha's date as 3000 B.C., is very instructive and opens out a new field to scholars for research in the matter. I trust that when their researches bear fruit, it will be incontrovertibly proved that, just as in the Egyptian and Babylonian chronologies time is reckoned by Millenniums, so will in Indian Ancient History be Epochs measured by thousands of years, indicating with justice the ancient position of Indian civilization in the History of the world.

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FRANCE AND HER IDEALS.

A LIBERATING MISSION.

In the course of a speech on Nov. 8 on the occasion of conferring the Legion of Honour on M. Langlet, the Mayor of Rheims, for gallant conduct during the bombardment, M. Viviani, the French Premier is reported to have spoken as follows:—

The children of France are fighting to wipe the stain of the invader from the soil of their ancestors, and to assure the peace of their hearts and the material security of the country.

But the gleam in their eyes reveals an other thought. They are fighting to defend the patrimony of human pride which generations have transmitted to us; they are fighting to preserve for France the admirable moral figure with which history has endowed her; they are fighting in order that there should be no interruption in the liberating mission of France, who in more distant ages down to the Revolution and down to our days has always fought for an idea.

Thanks to their heroism we shall win repose for the nation, and future generations will owe it to them that they are able to live smiling in toil and peace, when the insolvent despotism which attempted to dictate its law to the world has been overthrown.

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

Prussian militarism proclaimed the cult of force. We are not a fanciful and dreamy people, we do not despise force, but we put it in its place, i.e., to serve the right. It is for this that we are fighting.

For this fight at our sides are Belgium, who sacrificed herself on the altar of honour, and our British and Russian Allies, whose armies oppose an invincible rampart to the force that has been let loose while waiting to stamp upon it.

France is not a people of prey. She has not stretched out rapacious hands to seize the world. Since war has been imposed upon her she has made war. Soon will be made the legitimate reparation which will restore to the French hearth the souls which the brutality of arms has separated from it.

Associated in the work of human enfranchisement we Frenchmen and our Allies will go on with the war until we have broken Prussian militarism by the liberating sword.

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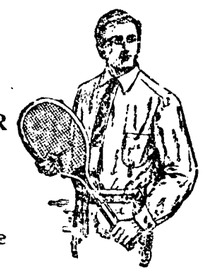

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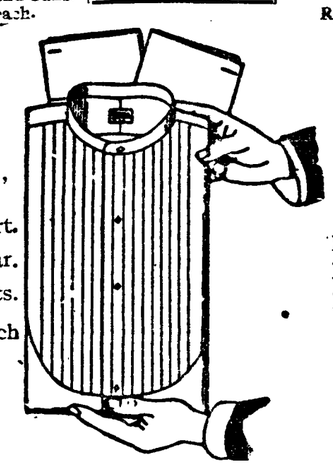

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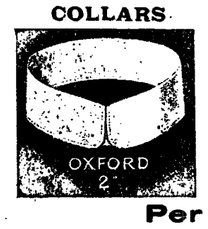

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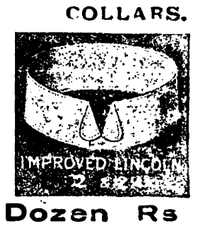

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